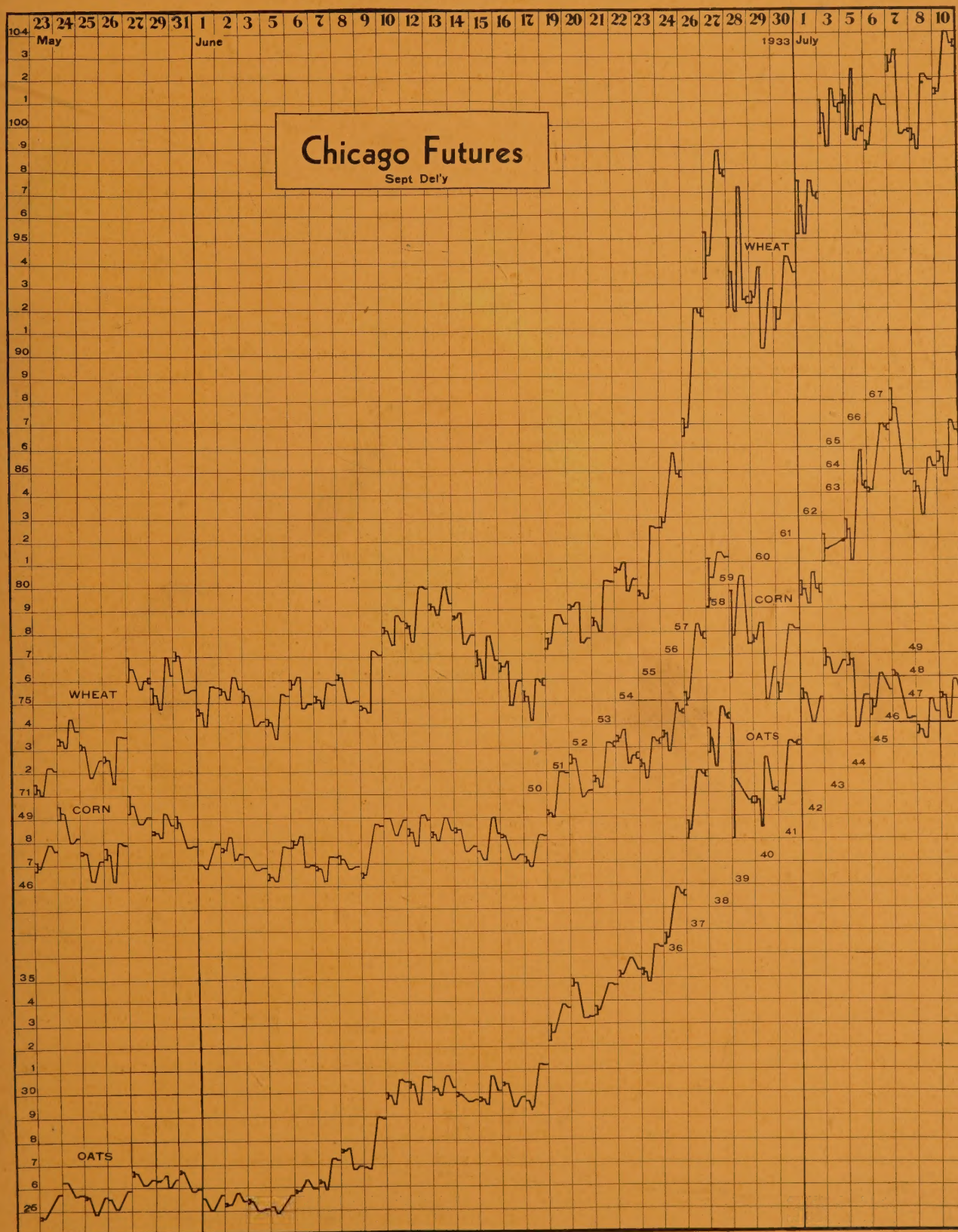


# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

## CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

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G72  
v. 71-72  
July 1933-  
June 1934  
WARE



Opening, High, Low and Close Each Day of the Most Active Future.  
(For preceding chart see page 367 of May 24 number.)



# Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

*HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.*

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Burrus Panhandle Elevators, public storage-mdsng.  
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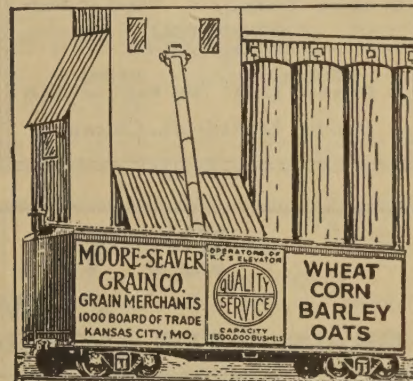
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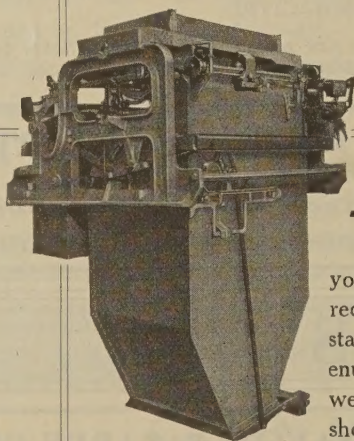
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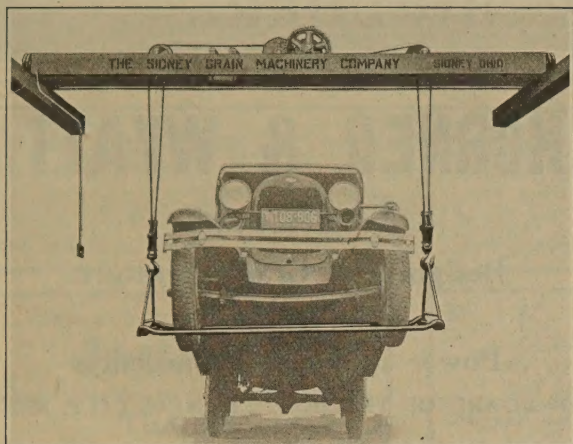
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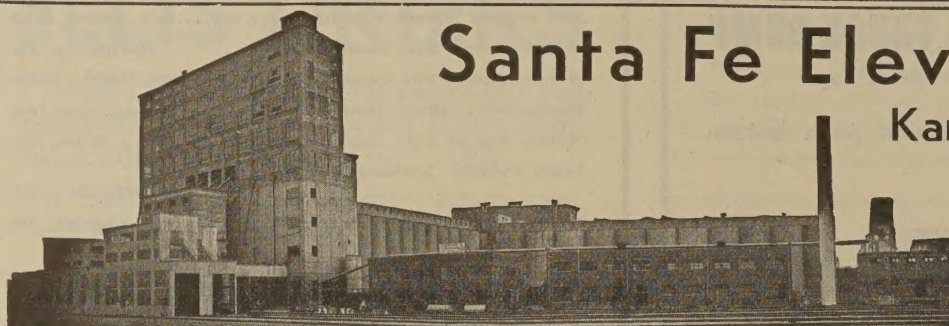
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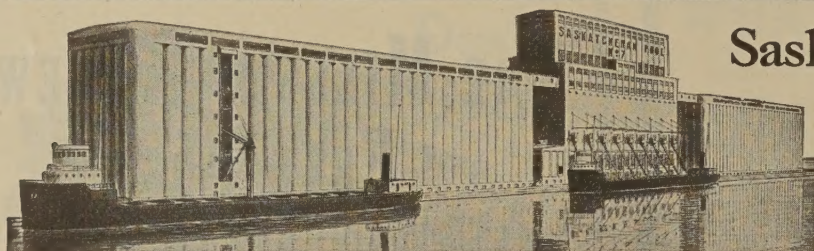
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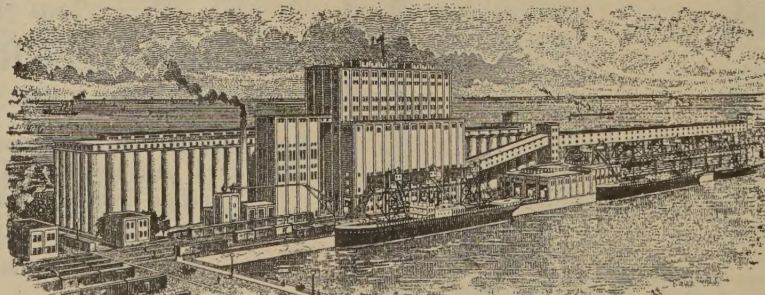
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# GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

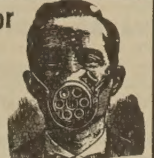
**Stevens Engineering & Construction Co., Inc.**  
4121 Forest Park Blvd. ST. LOUIS, MO.  
*Designers and Builders*  
**GRAIN ELEVATORS**  
Flour and Feed Mills Warehouses

**CHALMERS & BORTON**  
620 Pioneer Trust Bldg., KANSAS CITY, MO.  
**Engineers — Constructors**  
Grain Elevators — Feed Mills — Warehouses  
*Ask for Quotations on Your Work*

Say you saw it in the  
**Journal**  
When you write our advertisers  
Thanks

**P. F. McALLISTER**  
CONSULTING ENGINEER  
R. 505, 327 S. La Salle St., Chicago  
New Special Spouting System  
Grain Dust Disposal System  
Elevator Designs — Dustless Conveying  
Concrete Restoration

**Cover's Dust Protector**  
Rubber Protector, \$2.00  
Sent postpaid on receipt  
of price; or on trial to re-  
sponsible parties. Has auto-  
matic valve and fine sponge.  
**H. S. COVER**  
Box 404 South Bend, Ind.



## HOTEL FONTENELLE

Omaha's  
Welcome to the World

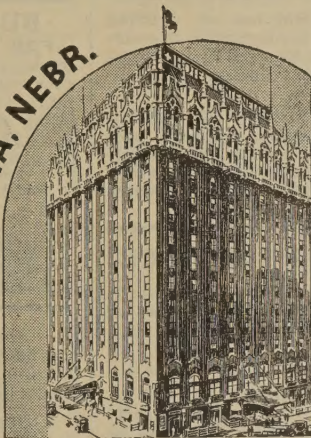
400  
Rooms  
with  
Bath  
from

**\$2.50**

Omaha's finest hotel. The  
center of business, social,  
civic, travel activities. Fine  
dance bands. Two excel-  
lent restaurants.

Operated by Eppley Hotels Co.

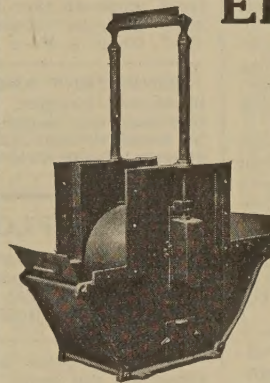
IN OMAHA, NEBR.



## Elevator Boot

Ball Bearing, Low Intake, Non-  
chokeable, Automatic Takeups,  
20" Diameter Pulley, Large Ca-  
pacity.

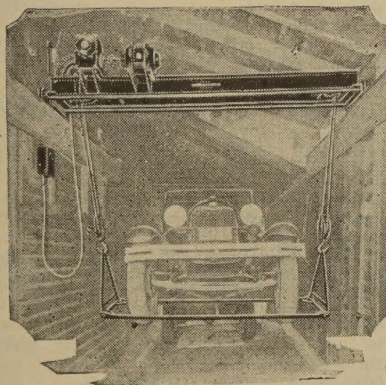
*Use Rubber Covered Cup  
Belt—It Pays*



**WHITE ★ STAR ★  
COMPANY**

Wichita, Kansas

Headquarters for  
GOOD ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT



## BENDER HOIST

### ELECTRIC TRUCK DUMPS

Strength for Heavy Trucks.  
Speed for Rush Handling.  
Flexibility for All Lengths of Bodies.

*Priced for Today  
Write for Literature*

**BENDER HOIST MFG. CO.**  
OMAHA, NEB.

## ZELNY Thermometer System

*Protects Your Grain*

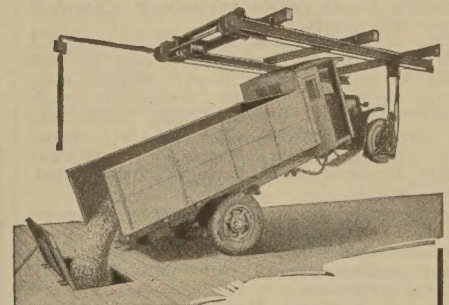
Estimates cheerfully given.  
Write us for catalog No. 6.

**Zelny Thermometer Co.**  
542 S. Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.

## You Can Sell Your Elevator

by advertising directly  
to people who want  
to buy, by using a  
**Grain & Feed Journals  
Want Ad.**

## McMillin Truck Dump For Electrical Power



A dump especially adaptable to low  
driveways due to its construction  
being such that the vehicle can be  
raised until it strikes the ceiling  
which in the majority of cases is very  
essential for both satisfactory dump-  
ing and speed. With other overhead  
dumps the height is limited to the  
lower part of the overhead carriage.

This is an all-steel overhead dump;  
the power unit being completely as-  
sembled in one electrically welded  
steel frame, which includes winding  
drums, motor, and worm gear in one  
unit.

Installation consists of hanging the  
track, all other parts of the dump are  
either mounted on or clamped to  
track which makes a very inexpensive  
dump to install.

For prices, plans for installation,  
and descriptive circular

Address to

**L. J. McMILLIN**  
525 Board of Trade Bldg.  
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

## What do you need to modernize your grain elevator?

Write us regarding your contemplated improvements or changes, and we will place  
you in communication with reputable firms specializing in what you need, to the end  
that you will receive information regarding the latest and best.

Information Bureau—GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated



# Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE

**IOWA**—Modern elevators for sale in good territory. Want to retire from business. O. A. Talbott, Keokuk, Iowa.

**ELEVATORS FOR SALE** — One located at Prescott and one at Diamond Bluff, Wis. Write Prescott Exch., Prescott, Wis. Terms.

**ILLINOIS**—Elevator, Wholesale and Coal Business for sale or lease; fine territory; lots of grain; owner paralyzed. Address Box 228, Loraine, Ill.

**OHIO**—Elvtr. & Lbr. Yd. for sale; sep. businesses; will sell either account ill health; good loc.; two r. r.; good grain & feed terr. Monnett & Cleveland Co., Caledonia, O.

**CENTRAL INDIANA** 30,000 bus. elevator, coal, feed, grinding for sale; plant in good condition; location one of best; a bargain. Write 71N3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**ILLINOIS**—25,000 bu. elec. equipped elevator for sale; oat huller; corn and feed grinder own the land; served by C.B.&Q. and T.P.&W.R.R. Write D. S. Simonson, Bushnell, Ill.

**CENTRAL ILLINOIS**—30,000 bus. elevator for sale; cribbed construction; iron clad; modern in every way; good oats and corn territory; low cash price. Box 671, Bloomington, Ill.

**CENTRAL KANSAS**—10,000 bu. modern iron-clad elevator for sale; coal and feed can be handled. Lumber yard across street that can be bought or leased. Address 69V9 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**INDIANA**—Elevator and three large store rooms for sale; showed profit 1931-32; extra good in 1933. Will stand all kind of investigation; failing health reason for selling. Campbell & Ogles, Greencastle, Ind.

**MONTANA**—110,000 bushel steel elevator and grounds for sale; electric power; flaking mill; receiving separator; manlift; pneumatic truck lift; two 150-bushel hopper scales; main line N. P. Ry. Best grain valley in state, noted for its malting barley. Write for particulars to 70M18, Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago, Illinois.

## RECEIVER'S SALE.

Elevator known as The Ottawa Grain and Milling Company, Ottawa, Ohio. The same will be offered privately.

Write Guy E. Kersh, Receiver, Ottawa, Ohio.  
Guy E. Kersh, Receiver.

Albert H. Straman,  
Attorney for Receiver,  
Ottawa, Ohio.

**OKLAHOMA** Elevator for sale or will lease to right party. On account of age, 35,000 bus. capacity cribbed elevator, electrically equipped; Howe hopper scale, 72,000 pound capacity; power unloader; wareroom 24'x100'; hammer mill and corn cutter; brick office; 10 ton Howe platform scale; in good condition; in good wheat and oat territory; located in Perry, Oklahoma County seat town of 5,000. Good schools and churches and ideal climate. Elevator located on Santa Fe and Frisco Railroads and in good condition. E. J. Miller, Perry, Okla.

**BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE**—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business. USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

## ELEVATORS WANTED

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

## HELP WANTED

**AGENTS** with successful experience wanted to sell hammermill line, exclusive territory, liberal commission. Address 70L1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**WHOLESALE FEED FIRM** has an opening for a salesman thoroughly familiar with the elevator trade in Northern and Eastern Iowa. Write 71N7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED** elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

## FREE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

**EMPLOYERS** wanting help experienced in gr. trade work can obtain competent workers for every dept. FREE from Sam M. Raymond News Bureau, Board of Trade, Chicago, Ill.

Whenever there is a real opportunity of interest to the grain trade, it is usually registered in the "Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Journal.

## FIELD AND GRASS SEED FOR SALE

**SEED BUYERS AND SELLERS** can quickly sell any quantity or buy any amount or quality by making their wants known through the "Seeds Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

## SAMPLE ENVELOPES

**SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY**—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

## MILLS FOR SALE

**GEORGIA**—If interested in buying a 2,000 bus. per day grist mill located in Macon, Ga., at bargain write W. G. Eager, Valdosta, Ga.

Every penny invested in a Journal "Wanted—For Sale" ad returns an amazing per cent of profit.

## FEED MILL FOR SALE

**IOWA**—New feed mill and house for sale in one of the best dairy spots in Iowa; business good. If interested write Box 24, Waverly, Ia.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

**FOR A SMALL INVESTMENT** a hustling grain man can secure an interest in a going receiving and shipping business at good Illinois market. Operate seven country stations each doing good business. One of partners wishes to retire. All replies held in confidence. Address 70L2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**WHATEVER** your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" columns of **GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**, Chicago. 9,800 grain men look to these columns twice each month for real opportunities.

## SITUATION WANTED

**STEADY POSITION** wanted by married man as helper; grain elevator and lumber yard experience. Address Box 481, Minonk, Ill.

**LICENSED GRAIN** inspector wants position as private inspector or ass't to elevator superintendent; can furnish best references. J. F. Coble, 9034 S. Throop St., Chicago, Ill.

On the other end of the Journal's "Wanted—For Sale" columns you will find 9,000 grain dealers anxious to know what you have for them.

**DESIRE POSITION** in grain business; 12 yrs. exper. as elevator manager; age 35; best of refs.; will go anywhere; available at once. Write 71N2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**WANT POSITION** managing grain or feed business; over 20 yrs. exper.; have handled about every sideline, including feed grinding and mixing; good bookkeeper; refs. furnished. Write 70L4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**EXPERIENCED GRAIN ELEVATOR** managers and operators have 9,000 possible openings to apply for by making their want known through the "Situations Wanted" columns of **GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**.

## KEEP POSTED

### GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

A consolidation of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

**Gentlemen:**—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain and feed trades outside our office, please send us the *Grain & Feed Journals* twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator.....

Post Office.....

State.....



**MOTORS FOR SALE****ELECTRICAL MACHINERY**

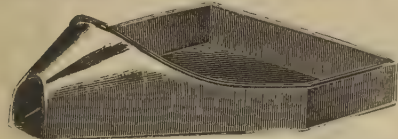
Large stock of motors and generators, A. C. and D. C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 30 to 60 h.p., 1200 and 1800 r.p.m. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service. V. M. Nussbaum & Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.

**DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED**—Buyers and this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMO-MOTORS" columns of Grain & Feed Journals—the medium for power bargains.

**ELECTRIC MOTORS.**

Special— $\frac{1}{2}$ -h.p., 1800 r.p.m., 110/220 volt, AC, single phase, 60 cycle, repulsion induction BRAND NEW \$18.00 each net cash with order, only a limited supply available. Also a large stock of generators and motors, all makes, types and sizes, completely rebuilt and ONE YEAR GUARANTEED, for hammermills, grinders, etc. Write us on your requirements. ROCKFORD ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT CO., 724 S. Wyman St., Rockford, Ill.

ALMOST ANYTHING YOU WANT can be promptly obtained through JOURNAL want ads.

**SAMPLE PANS**

Made of sheet aluminum, formed by bending, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of the metal will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  x 12 x  $16\frac{1}{2}$ ", \$2.00 at Chicago.

Seed Size,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  x 9 x 11", \$1.55 at Chicago.

**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED**  
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

**MACHINES WANTED**

**SECOND-HAND ELECTRIC** Truck Hoist and Texrope Drive for Hammer Mill Wanted. Current Grain Co., State Line, Ind.

**USED CRACKED CORN** Grader wanted that will grade 50 bu. per hour; also used bag closing machine in good condition. A. & B. Feed & Seed Store, Inc., Edwardsville, Ill.

**WANTED**—Grain Dealers who are contemplating installing new machinery to use the "Machines Wanted" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS in securing prices and estimate of machines for sale. We can save you money. More than value received.

**ROOFING AND SIDING**

**RECLAIMED GALVANIZED** iron 24 gauge for sale at half regular price. General Wrecking & Lumber Co., 6329 Wentworth Ave., Chicago, Ill., yard also at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.

**SCALES FOR SALE**

**BARGAINS**—Fairbanks hopper scale, 300 bus. with counterpoise type recording beam. Price \$200.00. 6-ton 22' Fairbanks truss lever scale complete with steel \$125.00. Price f.o.b. Murphysboro, Ill. Address 70M13 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**SECOND HAND** scales for sale of any make, size or price, always find ready buyers when represented in the "Scales for Sale" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated.

**MACHINE FOR EXCHANGE**

**WANT TO EXCHANGE**  $\frac{3}{4}$ -Ton Horizontal Feed Mixer for  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -Ton Horizontal Mixer; want double runner attrition grinder, 40-h.p. or larger. Write 71N6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**PERFORATED METAL SCREENS FOR FLOUR AND FEED MILLS**

WE manufacture Perforated Metal Screens for Flour, Feed and Hammer Mills. Any size screen with whatever size perforation you desire. When in need of screens, let us supply you. Our prices are low and our screens are made of high grade long wearing steel. Chicago Perforating Co., 2439 W. 24th Place, Chicago, Ill.

**ENGINES FOR SALE**

**ANY KIND, ANY SIZE, Any Price** engine, which is not in use, and which you wish to sell, will find many ready buyers if advertised in the "Engines For Sale" column of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS. Try it.

**MACHINES FOR SALE**

**82-FT. NEW ELEVATOR** Cup Belt for Sale. O. A. Campbell, Hollis, Kans.

**CORN CRACKER & Grader**, ton per hr. with or without 5-h.p. motor; guaranteed. 70M2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**HAVE CHANGED** to electricity, will sell my rope drive and machinery complete cheap. F. A. Bruns, Wilmington, Ill.

**COAL UNLOADER**, 25' boom, Fairfield Portable, with 5-h.p. motor and cord. Extra good condition. 70M1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**AIR BLAST CAR LOADER**. Guaranteed. A real buy. Write for particulars. Standard Mill Supply Company, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

**ATTRITION MILL PLATES**—Hammer Type for 20", 22" and 24" Mills. We also do expert plate regrounding. Write for summer prices. L. F. Perrin Co., Box 375, Port Huron, Mich.

**BOSS AIR BLAST CAR LOADER**  
Rebuilt at the factory and carrying the same guarantee as a new machine. **BARGAIN.**  
Pneumatic Grain Machinery Co.,  
38 So. Canal St., Dayton, Ohio.

**GRAIN SCALES**. Richardson, Fairbanks, Smith Exact Weight Scales. Car Pullers. Three pair high Feed Mills. Driers. Attrition Mills. Bag Closing Machines. Pulleys. Shafting. Hangers. Belting. Standard Mill Supply Co., Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

**MACHINERY BARGAINS**—25-h.p. Fairbanks Morse Type Y Engine; used Coal Conveyor; Rosco Ajax Oat Huller; 60-h.p. Motor; combined Corn and Grain Cleaner; 3-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale; 4-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale. All priced low and in good condition. Many other items. Send us your wants. The Sidney Grain Machinery Co., Sidney, Ohio.

**NEW AND REBUILT MACHINERY**

Air blast car loader; car puller; corn cutter; corn cracker and grader; corn shellers; corn meal bolters; cracked corn polisher; cob crusher; 1-portable corn sheller; 1-oat clipper; 2 & 3 pair high feed rolls; bag cleaner; bag piler; Humphrey manlift; grain cleaners all makes and sizes; hammer mills new and used; grain driers; new vertical batch mixers; horizontal mixers; elevators all sizes; automatic scales; exact weight scales; power shovel; bran packers; Hughes Alfalfa Bolter. Complete equipment for the elevator and feed mill. Write your wants. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

**OFFICE SUPPLIES**

**PROTECT YOUR CHECKS**—Use a Todd Protectograph—have one will sell cheap—\$7.00, prepaid. Cash with order. Thos. A. Bankmann, Room 900, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

**WANT ADS WORK WONDERS**

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. **READ and USE THEM.**

**What have you?**

**FOR SALE**  
An Elevator  
Machinery  
Seeds

**Do you want?**

An Elevator  
Machinery  
Position  
Partner  
Seeds  
Help

**Grain & Feed Journals**

CONSOLIDATED  
CHICAGO, ILL.

readers who would like to know. Tell them thru a "For Sale & Want" Ad. Costs 25 cents per type line.

**Improved Grain Tickets**

(Illustration is one-half size of original ticket.)

Owner		
Hauler	Grain	Grade
		Dockage
		%
Gross		
Tare		
Net		
Total Dockage		
Net Pounds		
Bushels		
Price	Amount \$	
Storage Ticket No.		
Check No.		
	Station	
No.	19	
	Weight	
Name of Firm or Buyer		

Using Form 19GT as a scale book saves much time and labor as one writing with the use of carbon will give you a complete record and a ticket for the hauler.

Each of the 125 original leaves bears four scale tickets, printed on white bond, machine perforated. Each ticket is 3 inches wide by  $6\frac{3}{4}$  long. The 125 duplicate leaves are printed on manila, but not perforated. Check bound at top of tickets with hinge top cover, 500 tickets in each book arranged horizontally. Each book is  $7\frac{1}{2}$ x12 inches, supplied with 5 sheets of No. 1 carbon.

**Duplicating.** Weight,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. Order 19GT Dup. Price \$1.20, plus postage.

**Triplicating** is the same as 19GT Duplicating. In addition, sheets of strong white tissue are bound in between the original tickets and the duplicates so as to facilitate making three copies with one writing. Five sheets of dual-faced No. 1 carbon, 375 leaves. Weight, 3 lbs. Order 19GT Trip. Price \$1.70, plus postage.

Cash with order for twelve books earns 10% discount.

Send all orders to

**Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated**  
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.



# FUMIGATE SATURDAY

WITH

# LARVACIDE

CHLORPICRIN



**M**ONDAY the moths, weevils and even the eggs and larvae in every nook and cranny of your elevator will be . . . . **DEAD.**

LARVACIDE, because of its self-announcing feature, is safe for your men to use. Or, if you prefer, Larvacide Service men will conduct regular fumigations for you.

Send for details of recent tests showing 100% Kills of weevils in badly infested wheat and oats.



**INNIS, SPEIDEN & CO.**

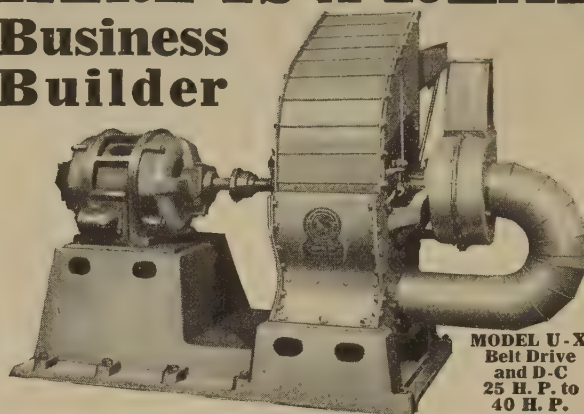
117-119 Liberty Street,

Kansas City Boston  
Cleveland Philadelphia

New York

Chicago  
Gloversville

# HERE IS A REAL Business Builder



MODEL U-X  
Belt Drive  
and D-C  
25 H. P. to  
40 H. P.

# Grinding Profits Here Again

With the "JAY BEE" Mill you can satisfy the most exacting grinding requirements. And, don't forget, with prices advancing, your trade will be more particular in their feeding operations and grinding needs than ever before.

The Model U-X mill cannot be equalled in price, capacity, power consumption and low maintenance cost. Capacities exceed those of other mills using 25% more horse power. No finer quality grinding can be done by any other mill.

Bossert-made, by the World's Largest Hammer Mill manufacturers. Proof of its unequalled superiority.

Other sizes and styles of mills to meet every grinding requirement up to 100 H. P. with belt, V-belt and direct-connected drives. Write for literature and proof of profits ahead.

# "JAY BEE"

Makers of the World's Best Feed Grinders

J. B. SEDBERRY, Inc., 76 Hickory Street, Utica, N. Y.

J. B. Sedberry Co., 819 Exchange Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Jay Bee Sales Co., 319-325 Live Stock Exchange Bldg.  
Kansas City, Mo.

# Grain Receiving Books

**Grain Receiving Register** for recording loads of grain received from farmers. It contains 200 pages of ledger paper  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{4}$  inches, capacity for 8,200 loads. Some enter loads as received, others assign a page to each farmer, while others assign sections to different grains. Bound in strong board covers, canvas back. Headings of columns are: "Date, Name, Kind of Grain, Gross, Tare, Net, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Amount, Remarks." Weight,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  lbs. Order Form 12AA. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

**Wagon Loads Received** has columns headed: "Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars and Cents, Remarks." Contains 200 pages of ledger paper size  $9\frac{1}{4} \times 12$  inches, providing spaces for 4,000 loads. Bound in heavy boards with strong cloth covers and keratol corners and back. Weight, 2 lbs. Order Form 380. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

**Receiving and Stock Book** is arranged to keep each kind of grain in separate column so each day's receipts may be easily totaled. It contains 200 pages linen ledger paper size  $9\frac{1}{4} \times 12$  inches, ruled for records of 4,000 loads. Well bound in black cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  lbs. Order Form 321. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

**Grain Receiving Ledger** has 200 pages linen ledger paper and 28-page index,  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{4}$  inches, numbered and ruled for 44 entries. Well bound in pebble cloth with keratol back and corners. Weight, 3 lbs. Order Form 43. Price, \$3.25, plus postage.

Form 43 XX contains 428 pages. Shipping weight  $4\frac{1}{4}$  lbs. Price \$5.25, plus postage.

**Grain Scale Book** is designed to assign separate pages to each farmer and their names can be indexed so their accounts can be quickly located. It contains 252 numbered pages and 28-page index, of high grade linen ledger paper  $10\frac{1}{4} \times 15\frac{1}{4}$  inches. Each page will accommodate 41 wagonloads. Well bound with heavy board covers with cloth sides and keratol back and corners. Weight,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  lbs. Order Form 23. Price, \$4.00, plus postage.

# Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

332 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

# Grain Shipping Books

**Record of Cars Shipped** facilitates keeping a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station, or to any firm. It has the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car Number, Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount Freight, Other Charges, Remarks. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size  $9\frac{1}{4} \times 12$  inches, with spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Well bound in heavy black pebble cloth with red keratol back and corners. Shipping weight,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  lbs. Order Form 385. Price \$2.75, plus postage.

**Sales, Shipments and Returns.** Is designed to save time and prevent errors. The pages are used double; left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; right hand page for "Returns". Column headings provide spaces for complete records of each transaction, one line. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size  $10\frac{1}{4} \times 16$  inches, with 8-page index. Spaces for recording 2,200 cars. Bound in heavy canvas with keratol corners. Weight,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price \$3.10, plus postage.

**Grain Shipping Ledger** for keeping a complete record of 4,000 carloads. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship and account is indexed. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size  $10\frac{1}{4} \times 15\frac{1}{4}$  inches, well bound with black cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 lbs. Order Form 24. Price, \$3.25, plus postage.

**Shippers Record Book** is designed to save labor in handling grain shipping accounts and gives a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size  $9\frac{1}{4} \times 12$  inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of each shipment. Bound in heavy black cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  lbs. Order Form 20. Price \$2.85, plus postage.

# Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

332 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.



# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

INCORPORATED

332 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.  
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL  
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE  
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD  
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER  
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 25c.

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THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain and Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., JULY 12, 1933

WHEN YOU fail to find the grain trade information wanted, do not hesitate to make use of our "Asked-Answered" department. It's free.

CODLIVER oil mixed with other excellent feeding ingredients stands charged elsewhere in this number by Mr. Gustafson with starting so many fires recently we wonder if he is suffering from a childhood prejudice against the stuff.

TRUCKS USED in delivering grain to elevators are becoming so large, even the 20-ton truck scale is occasionally put to the extreme test of determining the weight of an overload. The heavily loaded trucks soon wreck the scales of smaller capacity.

MOST GRAIN dealers are delaying their visit to the Century of Progress until the annual meeting of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n in Chicago Sept. 18, 19 and 20 when special rates at the hotel headquarters and reduced passenger fares on the railroads will lure everyone to the World's Fair city.

THE BUILDING of new elevators is reported in all sections of the country, showing that grain dealers generally believe farmers will continue to grow grain even though the Agriculture Adjustment Administration persists in its efforts to have the acreage reduced.

THE MANY installations of new feed grinding and mixing equipment reported in our news columns of each number, shows conclusively that elevator owners generally expect the drouth and the chinch bugs to effect a material increase in the demand for ground feed in the near future.

COUNTRY SHIPPERS who neglect or fail to buy grain on grade evidently overlook the fact that they must sell on grade. Carefully grading all purchases at country points is sure to result in fewer disappointments from reports on grading of shipments sent to terminal markets.

THE MANY new laws affecting the grain trade combined with the autocratic interpretations of the laws and the rigid regulations drawn up by the bureaucrats for the enforcement of the laws is sure to keep all alert dealers up on their toes. It is more necessary than ever to keep posted.

OLD STYLE manlifts have slipped or fallen under light loads so frequently, elevator operators hesitate to place their lives and limbs in jeopardy by using such equipment. The new safety manlifts are equipped with dependable safety devices, so that they almost insure users against accident.

THE INSTALLATION of a canvas leg belt in an Indiana elevator prompts us to wonder what is saved by the installation of a cheap substitute for the old established standard rubber belt. The fraying of its edges, as well as its ability to slip and start friction fires should bar the canvas belt.

WHEN the politicians begin to hear from the consumers of bread they will find the marked advances in the prices of all grains gives sufficient buying power to grain growers to justify the suspension of the processing tax. The bakers of many cities advanced the price of bread 2 cts. a loaf this week.

AS NO processing tax has been announced for milling rye the bakers expect a marked increase in the demand for rye bread. This is reflected in the recent sharp advance in the market price of rye at Chicago. While this advance may delight the growers of rye, the Sec'y of Agri. will be deeply peeved.

LETTERS PATENT on magnetic separators of the trap door type were issued June 20th as is reported elsewhere in this number, so it behooves buyers of this device to deal only with manufacturers of known responsibility who are willing to give a guarantee against damage suits for infringement with each sale.

THE BANKING conditions existing in many states are gradually being improved to the great advantage of grain dealers and their patrons. The advancing markets have enabled many banks suffering from depreciated assets to meet their liabilities, and this contributes to more favorable business conditions everywhere.

WIND HAS damaged so many empty elevators during the last six weeks, elevator owners are beginning to recognize the wind-storm hazard as one of the permanent risks and to insure their property against wind-storm losses. When the elevator is full of grain it easily withstands the pressure exerted by a Kansas zephyr.

SO MANY NEW firms have come into the grain business during the last year, the distributor of market information, who has failed to correct his mailing lists and keep them up-to-date, is paying dearly for the privilege of trying to reach the grain dealers who are in business today. With 3-cent letter postage, the waste of using obsolete lists is heavier than ever.

THE STORAGE rates prevailing at country points in the Pacific Northwest have proved so unprofitable that warehousemen generally are anxious to secure a material increase for both handling and storage charges. It would seem that better co-operation among the warehousemen should make it easy for them to obtain profitable compensation for the service rendered.

USERS of commercial electric current are unfairly penalized by rate schedules of power companies that make a minimum charge, in those cases where the consumer's demand for power does not come at the times of day when the demand for power is at its peak, and does not necessitate investment by the power company in stand-by equipment for the benefit of that customer.

CORPORATIONS have been given an extra month to file their capital stock schedules under the new Industrial Recovery Act, so any time before Sept. 1st will do. However, it behooves all to consider carefully the future expense of now reporting excessive capitalization or valuation. The cost of this blunder is fully explained by a firm of tax experts elsewhere in this number. Don't miss it.

\$16,000,000 of the taxpayers' money at 1/8th of one per cent interest may help to prolong the temporary existence of the so-called Farmers' National Grain Corporation, but such loans are not in harmony with the economy recommendations of President Roosevelt. Millions of taxpayers now ponder over this graft and wonder how long the new administration will tolerate such practices.

LIGHTNING has struck so many unrodded elevators recently (four are reported in this number), it is surprising that owners of such plants have not hastened to protect their elevators from this hazard. The immunity from lightning losses obtained by standard lightning protection is so dependable, it would seem extremely shortsighted for any owner of an elevator to forego this inexpensive protection. In fact, all mutual companies specializing in insuring grain elevators, are so sure of the protection, they grant a liberal reduction in the fire insurance rate. Not only does the elevator owner get all of his money invested in lightning rods back in four or five years, but his investment thereafter earns him an annual dividend in the form of a reduction in his fire insurance premiums.



SWARMS of grasshoppers have held gorging carnivals in so many wheat fields of Manitoba and Saskatchewan this summer, the reduced wheat yield of the Canadian prairie provinces bids fair to push up the price and stimulate the desire of all North American wheat growers to increase their acreages for 1934. The champions of the A. A. A. neglected to repeal the law of supply and demand.

AN ILLINOIS elevator operator had a warm experience recently when a belt running a leg used in elevating oats burst into flames. The circumstances seemed to cast a reflection on the industry of the man entrusted with oiling the bearings. That plant is surely in need of a new oiler, or better still, anti-friction bearings throughout the house; they will not only reduce the power bill and the oil bill, but will also reduce the labor of lubricating bearings and prevent friction fires.

SECTION 5 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act presents a new regulation for country elevator operators who store grain for different owners. Warehousemen who wish to relieve the congestion of their bins must obtain the *written* consent of owners before shipping out stored grain. The rising market has severely punished many hasty elevator managers for indulging in this venturesome speculation. It is better not to store at all, than to store and ship and thereafter be stored in jail.

SO MANY state legislatures enacted new laws for business the last winter, the dealer knowing his present liabilities and responsibilities under existing laws is the rare exception. It is doubtful even that any of the lawmakers are familiar with all of the provisions of the new laws they enacted at the last session. So many of our lawmakers are obsessed with an irresistible desire to regulate the lives and activities of their fellow men, we cannot expect them to keep posted regarding what they have done.

PROMOTERS of farm marketing corporations can not take advantage of gullible farmers in stock selling schemes under the new securities act, as the seller is liable to the buyer for written, printed or oral communications containing "an untrue statement of a material fact" or which "omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statement not misleading." Suppression of the promoters will save the farmer much money and protect the regular dealers from unfair competition, such as at Marion, Ind., during the post-war boom when farmers lost over \$80,000 in building two unnecessary elevators.

THE ABANDONMENT of short and unprofitable lines of railroad has contributed unusual losses for owners of elevators located on those lines. Among other applications made recently for discontinuing the operation of short lines, is the 28 mile line running from Luverne, Minn., to Doon. This, like several other abandonments permitted recently, will destroy the usefulness of a number of elevators and necessitate their wrecking or movement to other points. While none of these abandonments have been traced direct to truck competition, no doubt each abandonment was hastened by the extensive use of both trucks and passenger automobiles.

THE APPARENT popularity of grain elevators operated under the title of the "Farmers Elevator" has evidently induced many independent owners to adopt this name for their plants. While there is no serious objection to the use of this name, it would seem far more appropriate to call the elevator operated by an independent owner "The Farmers Market." The enterprising elevator man of today is almost forced to handle many sidelines, as well as pay cash for the farmers' grain, so he in reality does maintain the farmers' market.

LAST WEEK Czar Wallace of the U. S. Dept. of Agri. outlined several plans for inducing farmers to reduce their hog production and corn acreage, and almost before his convictions had time to reach his own beloved Iowa, the chinch bugs turned out en masse and immediately cut the corn acreage of the Hawkeye State more than enough to reduce this year's production 20,000,000 bushels. Such co-operation merits prompt and liberal recognition even by our leading autocrat. He should at least place a special tax on all chinch bug exterminators.

THE COUNTRY ELEVATOR operator who posts his prices daily and sticks to them, convinces his patrons that he is willing at all times to pay them a fair price. When he raised his own bid without being influenced by a material advance in the market, he is convincing his patrons that he could have paid more than his posted price in the beginning. If you want your customers to have confidence in your bids, do not permit them to wheedle you into raising your own bid, even though they flood you with cock and bull stories about the high prices being paid by competitors at nearby points.

SOYBEANS can be planted so late each season, many farmers whose earlier crops have proved a failure turn to soybeans for profit, and doubtless more of them have turned to soybeans this year than ever before. In fact, the demand for soybean seeds has been greatly in excess of the seed dealers' ability to supply it. The drouth has created a condition that made possible the profitable planting of soybeans in many sections where previously the bean had been unknown. The more extensive planting of soybeans will give farmers a greater opportunity for greater diversification and more profitable farming.

THE FEDERAL LAW penalizing shippers of stored grain who do not take up the receipts before shipment, gives country shippers a real opportunity to remedy a condition that sent one shipper at Alton, Ia., to jail. By having indorsed on the face of the receipt permission to the elevator operator to ship out the grain if found necessary as suggested by an Illinois dealer in "Asked-Answered" the dealer could not be convicted of larceny as bailee, for he would be doing only what he had written permission to do; and, furthermore, this has been the custom at many stations. Such receipts when tendered to a bank for a loan might meet the objection that the only security back of it was the dealer's credit, and the holder of the receipt would have no better standing than an ordinary creditor. Nevertheless most farmers would consent to such permission in writing, to the advantage of all concerned.

STEALING GRAIN from cars by boring holes in the floor or knocking out knots has again attained prominence at some of our terminal markets. The prevailing prices for wheat has prompted the pilferers to help themselves to shippers' property, when stored in unguarded yards. Shippers who use numbered car seals for locking the doors of cars loaded with grain, find it extremely difficult to trace losses due to car borers, so they have reason to be extremely thankful when clandestine pilfering of their shipments is discovered.

GRAIN TRADE associations can obtain relief for their members from anti-trust laws and other unreasonable regulations of business, if they will but adopt a reasonable code and submit it to the domination of Administrator Johnson, acting under the new Industrial Control Law. Of course, it is possible that some citizens with a high regard for the provisions of our Federal constitution may appeal to the courts to have this new law declared unconstitutional, but up to the present, no such decision has been rendered. Until an injunction has been granted, the officials entrusted with the enforcement of the law, will proceed as is provided by this new venture in autocracy, notwithstanding its enactment is an acknowledgement by our lawmakers of the unfairness of laws now restricting business.

### Meeting the Trucking Problem

The truck problem seems to be one of the most trying with which country elevator operators now have to contend. In some cases the railroads have shown a disposition to help the elevator operator meet this unfair competition, but many of the railway officials are so fearful of suffering a reduction in their own compensation, they hesitate to reduce any freight rate which will effect a material reduction in the income of the railroad company whose destinies they guide.

The manager of the Farmers Elevator at Kempton, Ill., has suffered so much from truckers' competition that his company has engaged in contract trucking and will haul farmers' grain to the company's elevator or to the terminal market as they may prefer.

The rapid increase in the trucking of grain and other commodities over highways built and maintained by public taxation has robbed both the elevators and the railroads of so much business, one wonders why they do not demand legislation which will compel the truckers to contribute their fair share to the building and maintenance of roadways. The heavy trucks now traveling the concrete highways will make it necessary for their early rebuilding, unless rapid restrictions are soon placed on the heavy loads. None of the highways were ever built for the private accommodations of the 20-ton trucks and heavy buses, and the number of these cumbersome vehicles now traveling the highways, not only rapidly increases the cost of maintaining these roadways, but they also greatly increase the hazards of the private passenger vehicles used on highways.

Every dealer suffering from this competition will be much interested in the address of Mr. Vehon on the trucking problem, which is published elsewhere in this number.



### Validity of Farm Act Questioned

Organized grain merchants whose conventions have been held this year since the enactment of the Agricultural Adjustment and Industry Recovery Acts have accepted the new law wholeheartedly with the preparation of codes of ethics for submission to the federal authority.

When, however, these codes are translated into business changes involving the hazard of capital investment the validity of the Acts becomes of paramount importance.

The federal authority itself, it seems, believes the farm relief act to be weaker than the recovery act. At least at a conference recently between the departments of justice and agriculture and the recovery administration it was decided to bring compulsion to bear on the dairy farmers and milk dealers of the Chicago milk shed under the recovery act as that act seemed to them to offer a better basis for legal defense.

It seems advisable, therefore, to postpone any capital investment based on the new law until its legality has been passed upon by the courts.

### Refund of Processing Tax

The slow response by the cotton growers to the acreage reduction campaign of the Department of Agriculture points to the possibility of a similar reluctance by the wheat growers to agree to an acreage cut.

If the number of wheat growers signing the agreement to reduce acreage turns out to be comparatively small the \$100,000,000 to \$150,000,000 collected as a processing tax will be greatly in excess of the amount needed, in which case the excess should be refunded to the taxpayers, the processors. Another method of avoiding the piling up of a surplus tax is to discontinue its collection before the end of the year.

Farmers expect the profits of the crop at harvest time and could well wait until next summer instead of receiving advance payments in September this year on their bare promise to reduce acreage. Protection of the treasury and of the honest wheat growers suggests that payments be delayed until long after the expiration of the time that wheat can be sown and that the burden of proving acreage reduction be placed on the recipients of the government's bounty. Could the government recover its advance payment from a wheat grower who took the money and then departed for parts unknown?

While the hasty distribution of the federal bonus may gain much unmerited importance for the pompous bureaucrats in the eyes of the recipients, the taxpayers will resent every payment as unnecessary waste, a donation to wheat growers who are willing to agree to reduce their wheat acreage even tho it becomes necessary to lease their entire farm to their near relatives.

Old man Drought and grasshoppers has assured a reduction in the 1933 wheat crop that will more than wipe out the surplus stock carried over July 1st, so the U. S. growers of the 1934 wheat crop will have ample buying power without a further reduction in acreage.

Few farmers are willing to tolerate bureaucratic dictation of their farm activities even tho the surrender of their independence brings them an attractive dole.

### Excessive Taxation to Confiscation

Grain and feed dealers generally will be interested in the sales taxes now assessed on the dealers in several states, and the income and sales taxes assessed on dealers of other states. All these taxes will, no doubt, soon be common in all states unless citizens generally rise up *en masse* against the rapidly increasing cost of Government.

Governmental activities have grown with such increasing rapidity during the present century, that the costs have forced the political leaders to devise many new taxes. As a rule they have sought to collect the needed funds for their lazy sap suckers by indirect taxes, so that the taxpayers would not suspect that they were contributing to the support of the army of useless bureaucrats.

When all citizens become tax-minded and scrutinize every tax levied for the support of those feeding at the public crib, the leaders will be more hesitant about adding new levies to the taxpayers burden.

Not only must the Illinois merchant do a lot of irksome accounting in order to report accurately the sales upon which he must collect a tax, but he must quarrel with his customers to induce them to make the needed contribution for the support of the army of office-holders.

### Watering Oats in Bleaching Not Adulteration

Two carloads of mixed barley and oats having been seized by the federal government on the ground that they had been adulterated with water Embury E. Anderson, of Memphis, Tenn., intervened as claimant and a decision in his favor was affirmed Apr. 19, 1933, by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

According to the government's evidence, samples taken from one car contained 14.15, and from the other 14.33, per cent of moisture. Water is used in the bleaching process to which the grain was subjected, and the percentage of moisture found was not as high as the 14.5 per cent fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture under sections 2, 3 of the Grain Standards Act, 7 USCA §§ 74, 75. There was evidence to the effect that there was an average of 10 per cent of moisture in 249 cars that had been recently inspected, but there was no evidence tending to show that the excess of 4 per cent of moisture had any detrimental effect upon the quality of the grain in question. The district judge charged the jury that water used in the bleaching process did not constitute the substitution of one article for another; that if the presence of excessive moisture injured the quality of the grain, a verdict should be returned for the government; but that if the moisture only added to the weight of the grain without any injurious effect upon it, the claimant was entitled to a verdict. Upon these instructions the jury found for the claimant, and a judgment was entered dismissing the libel.

Judge Bryan of the Circuit Court said: The real insistence is that a purchaser of grain by weight would be paying a part of the purchase price for water. Two cases are relied on by appellant (government) in support of this position. The first is *Union Dairy Co. v. United States* (C. C. A.) 250 F. 231, in which it was held that the addition of water to milk constitutes adulteration. That case is easily distinguishable from this. Water injuriously affects the quality and strength of milk and renders it less palatable, and less nutritive. But a mixture of barley and oats which contains an excess of 4 per cent above the average of moisture is not injured thereby, or made less valuable or desirable as a food for animals. The other case, *United States v. 154 Sacks of Oats* (D. C.) 283 F. 985, is not in point here, because there the addition of wild oats, seeds of weeds, chaff, and dust to the grain afforded indubitable evidence both of substitution and adulteration.—64 Fed. Rep. (2d) 678.

### No Discrimination Between Ports

The decision by the Supreme Court of the United States May 29 reversing the Texas district court ruling on the complaint by the Galveston Commercial Ass'n to the Interstate Commerce Commission that commodity rates from a portion of western classification territory to New Orleans were unduly prejudicial to Galveston makes it clear that while the railroad companies may adjust their rates to regulate competition between themselves they cannot do so to divert traffic from one port to another.

The Supreme Court held that the Interstate Commerce Commission cannot readjust carriers' rates and prescribe differentials so as to divert export or import traffic thru certain ports on showing that too little traffic passes thru them or too much thru another port under existing tariff (Interstate Commerce Act § 3 (1), 49 USCA § 3 (1)).

A tariff published by carrier for purpose of destroying or building up market or diverting traffic from particular place to injury thereof or in aid of another place is unlawful.

The word "localities" in act prohibiting carrier from giving undue preference to any locality or subjecting it to undue prejudice denotes origin or destination of traffic and shipping, producing, and consuming areas affected by carrier's rates and practices, but does not cover junction, way stations, gateway or port as respects traffic passing thru it (Interstate Commerce Act § 3 (1), 49 USCA § 3 (1)).

The lower court had dismissed the complaint of Galveston after the Commission had found in favor of that port by its ruling that: "Upon further consideration we now find \* \* \* that the present relationships of the assailed carload rates on export, import, and coastwise traffic \* \* \* are, and for the future will be, unduly prejudicial to Galveston and the other Texas ports taking the same rates, and unduly preferential of New Orleans." 160 I. C. C. 359.—53 Sup. Ct. 768.

### Mortgagee Not Required to Pay Thresherman

The Supreme Court of Kansas on June 10 decided that under the laws of the state a mortgagee is not required to pay a thresherman in the absence of a contract to do so.

Mike Peters, using a combine, harvested the wheat of a tenant, Alfonzo Peters, and hauled away enough of the wheat to pay for the threshing to the Ponton Grain Co., at Simpson, Kan.

The Farmers State Bank, having a chattel mortgage, brought suit against the Ponton Grain Co. and others for conversion of the wheat.

The judgment in favor of the bank against the Ponton Grain Co. and Mike Peters for \$351 was affirmed; but the judgment in favor of Mike Peters for \$360 for combining and delivering the mortgaged wheat to market was reversed.—22 Pac. Rep. (2d) 457.

The Brewing Corporation of Canada, which operates ten breweries in Canada, reported that for the ten months' period ended October, 1932, its operating profit was \$1,248,977, but that \$1,217,958 of that sum had to be paid out in dominion, provincial, and municipal taxes.

GROUP MEETINGS of grain dealers are now being held in many sections, ironing out long standing difficulties and differences which will insure the maintenance of more harmonious relations during the harvesting of the coming crop. Until the dealers of each section get together in the brotherly fellowship fold of their state organization, they will not be able to gain recognition of the National Industrial Recovery Administration.



## Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

### Federal Law on Stored Grain?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* I would like some information regarding the rules governing the storing of farmers grain.—Roy Danner, Astoria, Ill.

**Ans.:** The penalty clauses in the Agricultural Adjustment Act, like the law against gold hoarding, are not being enforced, the administration having too much on its hands.

As the law reads any grain dealer who ships out the farmer's stored grain without canceling the receipt is subject to two years' imprisonment, besides a fine of not more than \$5,000.

Nearly all grain dealers who are taking farmers' grain into store to be settled for later pay no attention to canceling the receipts. When the farmer comes in and demands settlement and is paid that ends the transaction.

In the rare cases where the grain buyer meets with financial reverses and is unable to settle the new federal law may be invoked, supplementing the state laws against embezzlement, or larceny as bailed. The new law, approved by the president May 12 reads as follows:

#### Penalty for Shipping Stored Grain.

(5) No person engaged in the storage in a public warehouse of any basic agricultural commodity in the current of interstate or foreign commerce, shall deliver any such commodity upon which a warehouse receipt has been issued and is outstanding, without prior surrender and cancellation of such warehouse receipt. Any person violating any of the provisions of this sub-section shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both. The Secretary of Agriculture may revoke any license issued under sub-section (3) of this section, if he finds, after due notice and opportunity for hearing, that the licensee has violated the provisions of this sub-section.

### Effect of New Federal Farm Law on Storage?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Please advise us as to what effect the new federal farm law would have on country elevators which store grain for the farmers.

I have been informed that this bill went into effect May 12, 1933, and is as follows:

"All country elevators taking grain in store for farmers must keep the grain identical and cannot ship it out without surrendering to the owner warehouse certificates."

Would it be within the law to take a written statement from the seller giving us the permission to mix his grain and ship it out if we find it necessary to make room, or for any other cause that may arise.

Also advise us what penalty there is on this law.—Hauter Grain & Coal Co., by C. G. Hauter, Morton, Ill.

**Ans.:** Paragraph 5 of the new law reprinted on this page is self explanatory.

The law is too recent in enactment for any interpretations officially or any court decisions thereunder, or the promulgation of any regulations for warehousemen, who are already covered by the United States Warehouse Act.

The new law applies to any warehouse handling grain that moves in the current of interstate commerce, irrespective of whether the shipper consigns to a terminal in the same state, tho the grain subsequently moves out of the state for the account of a later owner. This is an attempt by the authors of the law to evade the constitutional limitation on congress to interstate shipments. It remains to be seen whether the Supreme Court will countenance the use of the words "in the current of interstate or foreign commerce" to nullify the constitutional limitation on the federal authority.

Even tho licensed by the Sec'y of Agriculture under the Act an elevator would not necessarily be public. To be considered a public elevator the grain of different owners must be mixed. It will not be required that the identity of the grain be preserved under the new law.

It would be within the law to take a written statement from the seller giving the dealer per-

mission to mix the grain and to ship it out if found necessary; but this statement should appear on the receipt or warehouse certificate for the protection of innocent purchasers for value.

### Must Sales Tax Be Paid on Intrastate Shipments?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Please inform me if Illinois shippers of grain to buyers at any point within the state must pay the sales tax of 2%.

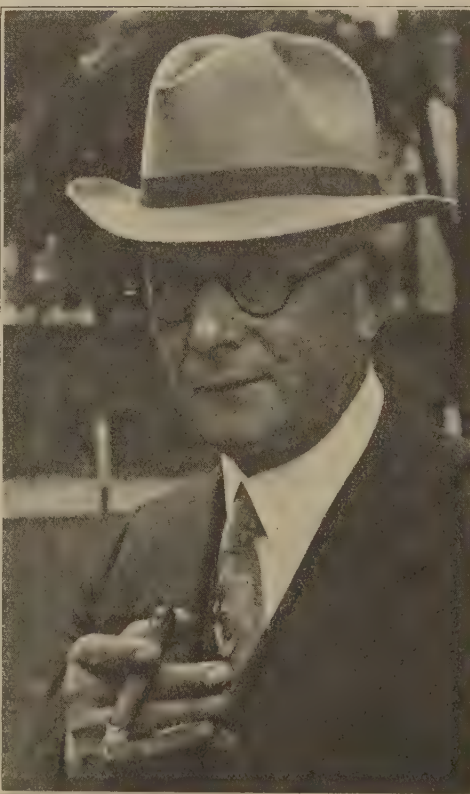
As I understood the former law, grain dealers who sold grain within the state were taxable, but if they shipped their grain out of the state, they paid no tax.

A full explanation of the requirements under the present law will be appreciated.—Elmer Jones, Decatur, Ill.

**Ans.:** The tax applies only to retailers. Carload shippers of grain are wholesalers and the tax does not apply to their transactions regardless whether the grain is shipped to points within or without the state.

If a grain buyer engages in direct sales of small quantities to consumers that part of his sales becomes taxable, if intrastate, not if interstate. This proviso was inserted to satisfy the demands of merchants in towns along the border who would lose some trade from customers in Indiana, Missouri, Iowa and Wisconsin, who would buy at home instead of crossing the state border to pay a tax. The provision does not apply to grain dealers unless they make retail sales to consumers.

Wheat ground during May by 1,056 reporting flour mills amounted to 40,398,986 bus. as announced June 30 by the Census Bureau, against 35,343,860 bus. in May, 1932. Evidently the demand for flour just previous to July 9th was unusually strong. Some buyers enjoy dodging taxes.



J. Albert Linderholm of Omaha  
Doubts the Statement

## Capital City Observations of a Grain Merchant

By J. A. LINDERHOLM, Omaha

It was a great pleasure to be in Washington for nearly a week. Washington is a wonderful place to be. The atmosphere is so different from other places I have been the last two or three years. Distress did not seem to be prevalent. True, some of the government employees have had their incomes cut, but they still have a job; the only distress is with the few Republicans that are soon going home, minus a job.

Of course, I found about all the Democrats favorable to the programs laid out by the President, and they firmly believe that everything the President has in his program will work out. No doubt every fair-minded person will wish the President success. Sometimes, as a Republican of long standing, I wonder if we are not taking on too much experimentation. I have said for several years that I did not believe we could legislate prosperity. I have not changed my mind yet. However, I have a feeling that the President is sincere in what he is striving to do.

I heard Mr. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, talk to delegates of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, and from the talk one could gather that he realizes what a big undertaking he has assumed, and is ready and willing to accept suggestions that will help him solve his problems. Most of the Grain men of the country that I know, seem willing to go with the Administration, to improve Agricultural conditions, provided the free and open market we now have is maintained, and that the regular Grain dealer is given an equal chance with any other organization. Anything different from this would simply mean that the organized setups of the Government want to monopolize the entire business, which to my mind would never give the producer any authentic information as to whether it was a success or a failure.

Grain Exchanges came into existence more than eighty years ago, from a necessity, and to my mind had a great deal to do with the rapid expansion of farming as a business. These Exchanges have at all times, met the demands of their growing business; they have met the changes of the times as necessity required, and today I know of no business in the country that is conducted on a higher plan. The active Members of these Exchanges are ready at all times to reach every available place, Domestic or Foreign, where the products of the farm are needed. The rules and regulations governing our Grain Exchanges, are probably more rigid than those of any other business, and shippers and producers do not hesitate to entrust their shipments to any Member of these Exchanges.

While the Agricultural Marketing Act has not been repealed, the Farm Board is out of the picture. If the Farm Board did anything that could be called good, it would be that the producers of the country realize more than ever, the importance of our free and open markets. This much was certainly recognized by the Government and their setups, as I do not know of any place where they are attempting to conduct their business outside of the regular Exchanges, so for all of this, there must be a reason.

Some years ago, the German Government, by law, disbanded their Produce Exchanges, but they were re-instated after plenty of sad experience. We had a touch of the same experience during our Bank Holiday, in March, and at the time there was nothing that the country looked forward to like the re-opening of the Exchanges, not only by the producers, but by everyone.

I firmly believe that the producers appreciate the existence of our well regulated Grain Exchanges. Not that the market prices are always to their liking, but whenever they want to sell, or have to sell, a cash consideration can be realized at reasonable margins in line with the quoted markets. The reason for this is that the



Grain merchant can avail himself of necessary protection by selling the options. Right here let me say that during my experience in the Grain business, the dealers who have been consistent hedgers, have been the successful Grain merchants.

The average grain man favors high prices, knowing full well that to be successful and able to get the required compensation that will keep his business going, the producer must also be successful, so I believe that our interests are mutual. If the Agricultural Adjustment Act means success to the producer, it will have, and I think it should have, the whole-hearted support of the Grain interests of the country. All should have an equal chance in the handling and distribution, so long as the Exchanges continue to furnish the best and only methods that are safe and equitable to all concerned.

I have said little about Future trading, which I think to the Grain Merchants and producers, is the most important part in the handling and distribution of the producers' crops. Future trading must be given credit for the fact that it has at all times, given us a cash market for Grain when offered. During the past fifteen or twenty years, a great deal of legislating has been done in regard to the handling of grain. Few, if any, instances can I see where producers have been really benefited. I am not opposed to sensible regulation. No doubt there are many lines of business in our country that need such, but in most instances we have gone further than mere regulation, all to the ultimate expense of the Tax-payers.

Take for instance, the Tax on Future trades. I know you have worked hard against this, and we all know that so far as actual Grain handled with Futures sold against such Grain, that the producer will have to pay these Taxes. But how can we expect a reduction in any Taxes, when Congress is imposing more of them all of the time.

We are told that we live in a changing World. Guess we are, and we will all have to adjust ourselves and our business accordingly.

## Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

July 24, 25. National Hay Ass'n, Olds Hotel, Lansing, Mich.

Aug. 17, 18. New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n, Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse, N. Y.

Sept. 18-19-20. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Congress Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

The Piedmont Millers Ass'n at its annual meeting elected E. C. Wine of Harrisonburg, Va., pres., and S. F. Poindexter, Richmond, Va., sec'y.

## Fighting the Chinch Bug in Iowa

Governor Herring of Iowa and State Sec'y of Agriculture Murray have decided to use state funds to finance the war against the chinch bug.

Around the infested fields are to be laid one-inch strips of heavy road oil—a substance which kills the bugs. At intervals of 30 feet along this strip of oil, post holes are dug.

The bug migrates to new fields only between the hours of 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

At 10 a. m. Mr. Chinch Bug, finding his way blocked, will pace up and down the oil barrier, tumbling into the pitfalls artfully placed in his path.

At present the infant bug is a bright red color. After changing his skin six times he will become a black-and-white adult with wings. Then he will be able to fly over the oil barrier and lay more eggs. It is hoped, however, to accomplish destruction before that.

# Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

## Federal Law Affecting Storage

*Grain & Feed Journals:* The recent federal law pertaining to country dealers shipping growers' grain to terminal houses for storage is rather drastic in its requirements.

We usually have much more wheat given us for storage than we can possibly take care of here in our local plant and have been shipping to terminals for storage and charging the owner the customary terminal storage rates.

We have never lost a dime handling in this manner and neither have any of our customers lost anything because of any default.—Clarence Byrnes, Castro County Grain Co., Dimmitt, Texas.

## Texas Will Pay a Heavy Tax on Wheat Shipped In

*Grain & Feed Journals:* To the average layman the processing tax of thirty cents per bushel on wheat, in the light of the recent advance in price, looks unnecessary, but the Secretary of Agriculture says that this tax is for the next year's crop instead of this. The same Committee on Agriculture that is putting this tax on wheat is also handling cotton, and we know that wheat a year ago sold at about twenty cents per bushel to the producer, and that cotton sold at about five cents a pound. We also know that to-day wheat can be sold F.O.B. loading stations at more than ninety cents per bushel, and cotton is bringing more than ten cents per pound.

Whether or not the advanced prices have been caused by the plan of the Secretary of Agriculture or by the drought and adverse weather cannot be definitely determined; but we do know there has been a handsome advance in the price of the commodities mentioned, and they can now be raised at a profit to the producer.

Loking at it from a selfish point of view for Texas, we have the following conditions: Texas requires about thirty million bushels of wheat yearly for bread and seed. It has produced this year approximately fifteen million bushels of wheat, leaving a deficit necessary to be shipped in of fifteen million bushels. A tax of thirty cents per bushel is \$4,500,000. Texas should produce approximately four million bales of cotton, and will receive an advance in price over last year's crop of five cents per pound, making Twenty-Five Dollars per bale. The four million bales increase would be One Hundred Million Dollars; showing a profit of \$95,500,000.

There is not any question but what the higher price on cotton and also on wheat will stimulate other industries and increase employment. America is an agricultural country, and the farmer is the foundation of our wealth. So there will be no general improvement unless it comes through the farmer.—A. S. Lewis, Dallas, Tex.

## To Reduce Wheat Acreage

Delegates to the wheat conference at London on July 5 issued the following statement:

"The four overseas wheat exporting countries, Argentina, Australia, Canada and the United States, today agreed in principle on a policy of temporary adjustment of production and trade to the world demand, with a view of improving the price of wheat and

liquidation of surplus stock now hanging over the market. They recognize, however, that solution of the wheat problem depends on the cooperation of the European countries."

A com'te to confer with importing countries has been named, consisting of Tomas Lebreton, of Argentina, Stanley Bruce, of Australia, and Frederick Murphy of the United States.

## The Capital Stock Tax

Under the National Industrial Recovery Act, enacted June 16, 1933, there is imposed what is commonly known as a "Capital Stock Tax." Returns are to be filed according to the law, on or before July 31st. However, the government has granted an extension of time to Aug. 31, 1933, for the filing of these returns.

The forms have not yet been issued for distribution to taxpayers but are expected any day.

Domestic corporations are taxed \$1.00 for each \$1,000.00 of the adjusted declared value of their capital stock; foreign corporations \$1.00 per \$1,000.00 of the adjusted declared value of capital employed in the transaction of business in the United States.

Value declared on the Capital Stock Tax Return has a double significance. Not only is it the figure on which Capital Stock Tax is to be paid; it is also the basis for determining whether, and to what extent you are subject to the Excess Profits Tax also provided for by the above Act.

If the net income of your corporation is in excess of 12½ per cent of the value declared on the *Capital Stock Tax Return*, the excess will be taxable at 5 per cent as Excess Profits.

Once you have declared your stock value on your Capital Stock Tax Return you are not permitted to amend it. Furthermore, this value must stand as a basis for computations of future periods. It may be changed for such future periods only to the extent of items affecting the capital structure for those later periods.

Your first concern should be to arrive at a correct value of your stock. Not only should this be done from the standpoint of a correct Return to the government; it is important, also, because you will be setting up a basis to which you will have to adhere in the future.

Hurried preparation of the Capital Stock Tax Return may, for example, show a value of stock which will result in a very small Capital Stock Tax. But, the smaller the value as shown on this Return, the greater the possibility of becoming liable for the Excess Profits Tax either in the current year or future years. True, each \$1,000.00 of stock value means a Capital Stock Tax of \$1.00. However, if your earnings exceed 12½ per cent on this value, each \$1,000.00 of stock value is good for 12½ per cent or \$125.00 Excess Profits Tax exemption. This Excess Profits Tax rate is 5 per cent, and 5 per cent of \$125.00 is \$6.25. So, while \$1,000.00 added to a stock value involves an additional Capital Stock Tax of \$1.00, it frees you from an Excess Profits Tax of \$6.25 where your earnings exceed the 12½ per cent exemption; a net difference of \$5.25 in tax.

May we suggest, therefore, that you prepare your Capital Stock Tax Return with greatest of care.

We are indebted for the above information to Swindell, Snow & Co., Tax Consultants, Chicago.



## Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Sunol, Neb., July 6.—Wheat crop is going to be short, as it is too dry.—Thos. P. Rehder.

Gillette, Wyo., June 27.—Crops in fair condition but needing rain quite badly.—G. G. Clark.

Frankfort, Ind., June 27.—Our wheat crop will be short of normal.—Leslie Conarroe, Sims Milling Co.

Brighthurst, Ind., June 27.—We need rain badly. Corn and oats are in bad condition.—O. O. Platt, A. B. Cohee & Co.

Lignite, N. D., July 8.—Crops are very poor here and so are wages. Grasshoppers are taking crops here.—F. G. Welsh.

Rushville, Mo., July 2.—Wheat crop is good this year also corn crop is promising, oats scarce.—Rushville Elvtr. Co.

Cheney, Kan., June 26.—Harvest yield runs from 5 to 12 bus., mostly around 7 bus. from this point.—Friesen Grain Co., D. F. Friesen.

Idaville, Ind., June 28.—Wheat is fairly well filled and will probably yield an average of about 15 bus. to the acre.—Walter Abin, Loughry Bros. Milling & Grain Co.

Reynolds, Ind., June 28.—Drouth has cut the yield of our wheat to about 75% of normal, but it will be of fair quality.—Clyde Wheeler, Crabbs-Reynolds-Taylor Co.

Cyclone (Frankfort p. o.), Ind., June 26.—Too much dry weather is speeding the ripening of wheat and will likely reduce the yield.—C. A. Stevenson, Stevenson Grain Co.

Vinton, Ia., July 3.—Our prospect for a corn crop is equally as good as one year ago. Oats and barley look good and we look for a fair yield.—Spike & Co., Grain & Coal.

Rensselaer, Ind., June 29.—Our oats crop will be at least 50% short of normal. The corn may still turn out good if it gets sufficient rain, now sadly needed.—W. C. Babcock Grain Co.

Bloomington, Kan., July 1.—Harvest about over; wheat made from 5 to 16 bus. per acre; average about 9 bus. Feed crops need rain.—David E. Nelson, mgr., Osborne County Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n.

Seaford, Ind., June 28.—Wheat yields will probably run about 15 bus. to the acre. The straw is heavy but the heads have not filled as well as they would have under more favorable weather.—C. E. Sell, Seaford Grain Co.

Frankfort, Ind., June 27.—Corn will only make about two-thirds of a crop thru here if it does not get worse. Oats have been held back so much by the drouth that they can produce little.—N. W. Mattix, N. W. Mattix & Son.

Sheridan, Ind., June 26.—The wheat crop is ripening unevenly, due to the hot weather, and is creating a problem in harvesting. Green berries are likely to shrivel, and yields are likely to be short.—Elmer Mendenhall, Sheridan Milling Co.

Crown Point, Ind., June 30.—Chinch bugs are seriously damaging the barley, corn and buckwheat. They are causing considerable replanting with late planted crops, such as soybeans, buckwheat and Hungarian.—E. K. Sowash, E. K. Sowash Grain Co., Inc.

Aylesworth (Hebron p. o.), Ind., July 1.—Our wheat crop will turn out fair, probably yielding about 20 bus. to the acre. Oats are poor but are better than the average in the state. They will yield about 20 bus. to the acre.—Geo. Phillips, Farm Buro Elvtr.

Malden (Valparaiso p. o.), Ind., July 1.—Our corn is in good condition, due to having been blessed with more rain than other parts of the state. There will be some oats, but the crop will be light.—M. W. Jones, Morgan Twp. Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Haviland, Kan., June 24.—Will hardly have enough crops to handle to knock the rust off of the old machinery we now have. Harvest just getting under way and yields are disappointing, running from 4 to 10 bus. per acre.—Farmers Co-op. Co., by O. C. Glenn.

Chicago, Ill., July 3.—Winter wheat condition of 60.6% indicates the smallest crop in 33 years, 331,000,000 bus. Condition of spring wheat at 62.2% forecasts a production of 211,000,000 bus. Rye production promises the smallest in 40 years, 28,500,000 bus. Oats yield is estimated 18.9 bus. per acre, the lowest in 64 years. Condition of barley is 56%, indicating 179,000,000, compared with 300,000,000 bus. last year.—R. Q. Cromwell, statistician Lamson Bros. & Co.

Lincoln, Neb., June 27.—Northeastern Nebraska's grasshopper threat was characterized today as extremely serious by Director of Agriculture D. F. Felton, as he ordered five more carloads of poison bran. Five carloads already had been ordered previously for distribution at Ainsworth, Anoka, Bristow, Crofton and Niobrara. Two of the additional cars will go to Crofton and Niobrara while the other cars will go to Stuart and O'Neill in Holt County and Spencer in Boyd County.

Chicago, Ill., July 5.—In the territory around Joliet, Kankakee, Gilman, Champaign, Bloomington and El Paso I found more or less severe damage from chinch bugs ranging from a few acres on the outside rows up to complete destruction of whole fields. The present attack is widespread and most severe but the extent of damage can only be determined by time. Hot, dry weather increases the destruction. Some corn is rolling during mid-day but color is still good; growth is irregular, with height averaging not to exceed 18 inches.—B. W. Snow.

Springfield, Ill., July 6.—Corn is very uneven. Early corn is growing rapidly where rains were sufficient with some laid by, but is deteriorating where the drouth is unbroken. Late planted corn is not all up and planting is still incomplete, particularly in the southern division. Chinch bugs are seriously attacking corn in the central and localities of the southern division, and are working on small grains in some northern localities. Winter wheat harvest is well advanced in the central division. The period of heat and dry weather has reduced yields of wheat and other small grains are mostly short with condition generally poor to fair.—E. W. Holcomb, meteorologist, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Urbana, Ill., June 28.—Corn cribbed on Dec. 9 in shrinkage experiments conducted by the college had lost only 3.87% in weight up to June 3. In contrast the average percentage shrinkage of seven corn crops up to June 1 of the following summer was 12.24%. The reason for the low percentage of shrinkage in the 1932 crop is the fact that the grain was unusually dry when it went into the crib last fall. It not only was well matured but also much of it was husked late in the season, giving it an opportunity to dry out on the stalk. The 1932 corn that lost 3.87% in the shrinkage experiment contained 18.6% moisture when stored.—Geo. H. Dungan, associate chief in crop production, College of Ag., University of Ill.

Chicago, Ill., July 5.—Winter wheat condition is 59.5% indicating 12.1 bus. per acre and total production 327,000,000 bus. Spring wheat 51.8%, 8.5 bus. and total 181,000,000 bus. Rye condition forecasts 24,890,000 bus., oats 706,000,000 bus. Corn held up under the dry hot weather of June better than any other grain, but it is a late crop and time of autumn frost will be a more important factor than usual. The dry weather permitted thoro cultivation and altho the ground was hard and difficult to plow the fields are generally clean and plant of good color. There are more complaints of chinch bugs than usual. Condition of the crop is 71.0% of normal compared with a 10-year average of 79.5. The forecast yield is 23.4 bus. and total 2,437,000,000 bus.—Nat C. Murray, statistician Clement, Curtis & Co.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 1.—A few scattered showers were recorded over the Northwest this week but for the most part high temperatures continued. Our domestic flax crop is now at the critical point, having about thirty days to go before maturity, on the average. The July days are usually the ones when crop scares occur, due to unfavorable weather. There is also a situation which will arise shortly, where most of the other grains have been cut and, with the pastures brown as they are now, grasshoppers will certainly move into the flax fields which will be about the only thing which is green excepting possibly the corn. The chief grasshopper infestation seems to be in northwestern Minnesota and more or less thru North Dakota, especially in the northern part. Even today we have a further report from Canada to the effect that their grasshoppers are getting worse.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Dyer, Ind., July 1.—Chinch bugs are eating the barley and are now at the corn and oats. Destruction is so bad in spots that the land has to be plowed over and planted to late crops such as soybeans, buckwheat, millet and Hungarian.—Peter Gettler, The L. Keilman Co.

Portland, Ore., July 3.—The Big Bend will have the largest crop in 10 years if the present growing weather continues. The heads of wheat are particularly large. Harvesting is expected to be general by Aug. 1. The outlook in the big Palouse field is exceptionally promising. Prospects are also good in the Idaho sections.—F. K. H.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 5.—The rains were mostly in northern and central sections, the southern end of the state remaining mostly rainless. As a result, growing conditions were fairly favorable in the north but much poorer in the south where corn needs moisture badly and many fields are cloddy. Some planting is still in progress in the extreme south, and the early planted in some fields now shades the ground. Fair to good progress was made by corn in the north because of the rains. Wheat harvest is general in the north and threshing is progressing in the south. The reports received show mostly fair to good quality of grain and of yield. Oats generally made very poor progress with some drying badly, and in localities are of the poorest condition in years.—J. H. Armstrong, senior meteorologist, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Decatur, Ill., July 8.—Wheat harvesting now well under way, with yields reported from 10 to 40 bus., testing 55 to 62 pounds. With the exception of fields badly infested with chinch bugs, quality generally is very good. The early corn, where moisture was received, is making rapid growth, with some laid by, but where the drouth is unbroken and planted late, deteriorating. Thru the central area the crop is very uneven and the chinch bug menace has not helped matters. We cannot recall a year in this territory when so much of our very best land was unplanted. Not enough oats harvested so far to give any indication as to quality and yield. However, there is no question but that the crop is as near a failure as we ever experienced. It will require most of the crop to take care of the livestock needs on the farm.—Baldwin Elvtr. Co.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 6.—More favorable weather conditions the first few days in July, with moderate temperatures and scattered showers, have followed the unprecedented heat wave of June. Precipitation has ranged from light showers to substantial rainfall in the Red River Valley and further west in eastern Montana. As the result of the widely varying local conditions, it is impossible to accurately summarize the crop situation in the entire territory. In the major grain growing area of South Dakota and adjoining areas in Minnesota and North Dakota the damage has been irreparable. While no territory has escaped the effects of heat and drouth, a large part of the Red River Valley and important areas adjacent to the Canadian border have fair crop prospects. The balance of the spring wheat territory is spotted but ranging from fairly good to poor. Early wheat is headed out but the stand is thin, the straw is short and the heads are small. While the condition of barley is unsatisfactory, it apparently has withstood the extreme heat of June better than oats which have suffered the maximum damage. There are many reports of fields of oats being cut for hay or used for pasture as they are not worth harvesting. Rye is being harvested in the southern territory and will be ready for cutting in the north about the middle of July. It will be a very light crop. Flax is in all stages of growth and ranges from good to extremely poor. Corn represents the brightest spot in the crop prospects of the Northwest as it has not only withstood the heat and drouth but has made phenomenal progress. Almost everywhere the stand and color are exceptionally good. The grasshopper menace is becoming increasingly serious, especially in the western half of our territory. Heat and drouth have not only favored their development but have driven them into the grain fields for feed. They are an especial hazard to flax. Where pastures have been kept fresh by cooler weather and precipitation, their menace is not so great. Northwest crop prospects have not materially changed since our last report. While further deterioration has occurred in some districts this has been largely offset by the improvement which has resulted in others from timely rains and more moderate temperatures.—The Van Dusen Harrington Co., By Paul C. Rutherford.



Spencer, Ia., July 8.—Popcorn acreage in northwest Iowa is smallest since before the war, probably not over 25% of the usual 30,000 acres in Iowa as values at planting time were not at all attractive to growers due to advancing prices on the major grain crops. The demand for large lots of popcorn is picking up as business conditions improve and the bigger buyers are seeking to book orders for deferred shipments. Oat harvesting will be in full swing here next week, such as it is. Altho the June drouth was broken by three inches of rain in the last week in this section, it was too late for the oats and many fields have been cut for hay or are being pastured. Yields in other fields will be very light. Recent rains have set the corn crop in this county up in fine shape except for a few fields damaged by hail. Another good rain at the right time will see it thru. Acreage about normal.—R. M. Tuttle Popcorn Co., K. R. Tuttle.

Conway, Kan., July 3.—Except for a very few showers and rains, the drouth of almost one year is not yet broken, altho cooler weather has been predicted for the last several days. The wheat crop is about all harvested and in the bin or stack; a few bundle stacks and mostly headed stacks, altho the largest percentage was harvested with the combine thresher. The yield will average from 5 to 8 bus. per acre, for acreage seeded last fall in McPherson County. Abandonment was heavy in some parts of the county. The test weights vary from 50 to 59 pounds mostly, very little 60 pound wheat in our locality. Corn and row crops and feed and hay crops are suffering from the drouth, and unless we get rain soon there will be a shortage of feed and very low prices, for stock cattle and some livestock have died owing to excessive heat. Water wells are going dry, also springs and creeks. No. 1 wheat is worth 81 cents a bu.—F. L. Mowbray.

## The Flax Seed Crop

Minneapolis, Minn., July 7.—This week it was the turn of the Argentine flax market to stage a spectacular advance. A week ago Argentine flaxseed was quoted at \$1.20 per bushel, c. i. f. New York. Today it is \$1.35, c. i. f. New York. This advance is due principally to a weakening of the dollar abroad. In Duluth and Minneapolis markets were strong up to this afternoon, when they turned slightly weaker on reports of beneficial rains throughout eastern North Dakota, northwestern Minnesota and some parts of South Dakota.

The growing conditions in the Northwest during the past week have improved somewhat, due to the rains. However, grave fears are entertained as to damage from grasshoppers later on in North Dakota and frequent rains must occur in order to produce a good crop, as there is practically no subsoil moisture. It is interesting to note that the ten-year average is 19,615,000 bushels in spite of the extremely low production of the past two years.

According to our calculations, 680,000 bus. of flaxseed were marketed during June from our domestic flax crop. That makes the total for the year 10,540,000 bus., which is 90% of the government's estimate of production of the 1932

crop. No doubt the sharp advance in prices has brought out a lot of flax which has been in store for several years. Inquiry for linseed oil continues brisk and shipping instructions are urgent. There is an acute shortage of linseed oil for prompt shipment and premiums are asked for nearby delivery. — Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Seven years of drouth and wheat at \$48 per bushel are predicted by Wilbur Glenn Voliva, overseer of Zion. Evidently he is trying to discourage the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. How unkind.

## Government Crop Report

Washington, D. C., July 11.—The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture makes the following forecasts and estimates:

Crop—	Condition July 1		Total production	
	Aver.	1921-'30 1933	Aver.	1926-'30 July 1, '33
Corn, bus. ....	80.3	70.2	2,512	2,384
Winter wheat.....	75.2	57.8	589	336
Durum wheat.....	78.4	42.8	66	13
Other spring wheat...	79.3	53.5	206	142
All spring wheat....	79.3	52.1	271	160
All wheat.....	76.4	55.8	861	496
Oats.....	79.3	49.3	1,190	699
Barley.....	81.1	53.2	264	170
Rye.....	79.4	52.9	40.6	25.3
Flaxseed.....	81.0	53.4	20.0	9.2
Rice.....	87.3	82.6	43.0	33.9
Hay, all tame.....	79.0	69.3	72.7	66.0
Hay, wild, ton.....	87.7	56.5	11.5	8.9
Hay, all clover, and timothy, ton.....	78.1	74.1	34.2	25.9
Hay, alfalfa.....	84.5	70.5	23.8	24.2
Pasture, ton.....	83.7	60.5	...	...
Beans, dry, edible, 100-lb. bag.....	83.8	78.2	11.1	10.2

Stocks on Farms on July 1

Crop—	1930	1931	1932	1933
Corn.....	349,481	312,705	523,815	620,903
Wheat.....	59,467	37,242	90,284	79,605
Oats.....	144,116	168,406	141,487	203,261

## Wheat Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during June compared with June, 1932, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
Baltimore.....	36,286	10,285	.....	622,473
Boston.....	.....	236,068	.....	317,069
Chicago.....	1,032,000	585,000	1,366,000	933,000
Duluth.....	6,419,569	1,126,639	4,324,866	2,868,787
Ft. William.....	29,978,816	24,296,946	18,428,747	13,941,742
Ft. Worth.....	3,751,500	276,000	2,466,000	985,500
Hutchinson.....	2,651,400	2,468,800	.....	.....
Kansas City.....	7,296,000	5,273,600	2,129,965	2,633,890
Los Angeles.....	322,000	441,000	.....	.....
Milwaukee.....	29,340	29,735	886,800	152,486
Minneapolis.....	7,527,160	2,043,210	2,493,610	2,197,690
New Orleans.....	7,000	359,886	28,533	362,626
Omaha.....	1,800,000	713,600	1,649,200	385,000
Peoria.....	94,800	379,200	94,800	216,000
St. Joseph.....	1,235,200	171,200	361,600	291,200
St. Louis.....	1,162,500	1,166,200	783,100	1,060,154
Seattle.....	1,179,000	414,000	.....	.....
Superior.....	3,362,301	611,894	1,944,200	1,360,751
Toledo.....	600,600	516,860	203,140	381,385
Wichita.....	3,613,500	2,748,000	1,605,000	1,461,000

## Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for September delivery at following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows, in cents per bushel:

	Wheat									
	June 28	June 29	June 30	July 1	July 3	July 5	July 6	July 7	July 8	July 11
Chicago.....	92 1/4	92 3/4	93 1/2	96 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	101 1/2	103 1/2
*Winnipeg.....	77	75 1/2	75	80	81 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	83	84 1/2	86 1/2
*Liverpool.....	80 3/4	80	79 1/2	80	83	83 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	85 1/2
Kansas City.....	87 1/2	88 1/2	90 1/2	92 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	101 1/2
Minneapolis.....	91	90	91 1/2	94 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	100	101 1/2
Duluth, durum.....	85 1/2	83 1/2	85 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	95	97
Milwaukee.....	92 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	96 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Corn										
Chicago.....	56 1/2	55 1/2	57	58 1/2	60 1/2	63 1/2	65 1/2	63 1/2	64	65 1/2
Kansas City.....	52 1/2	51 1/2	54	56	58 1/2	61 1/2	64 1/2	60 1/2	60	61 1/2
Milwaukee.....	56 1/2	55 1/2	57	58 1/2	60 1/2	63 1/2	65 1/2	64	63 1/2	65 1/2
Oats										
Chicago.....	42 1/2	43	45	47	48 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2
*Winnipeg.....	36	34 1/2	34 1/2	38	38 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2	41	43 1/2
Minneapolis.....	39	39 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2
Milwaukee.....	42 1/2	43	44 1/2	47	48 1/2	47	47 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Rye										
Chicago.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80	81 1/2	89 1/2
Minneapolis.....	75 1/2	74	75 1/2	77 1/2	80 1/2	79	79 1/2	78 1/2	80	87 1/2
*Winnipeg.....	63 1/2	62 1/2	62	68 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	69 1/2	71	73 1/2	82 1/2
Duluth.....	75 1/2	75	77	77 1/2	80 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	80 1/2	87 1/2
Barley										
Minneapolis.....	50 1/2	48 1/2	50 1/2	52 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	55	54 1/2	56	59
*Winnipeg.....	45 1/2	42 1/2	44	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	53
Milwaukee.....	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	57	60	58 1/2	59 1/2	57 1/2	59	60 1/2
Chicago.....	53 1/2	53	53 1/2	57	60	58 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	59 1/2	62

\*At par of exchange, \$1.00 and \$4.866; October delivery.

## Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Gillette, Wyo., June 27.—Much old wheat now moving to market. Price raise mainly going direct to the grower, which is helping a lot.—G. G. Clark.

Baltimore, Md., July 8.—Receipts of new water-borne wheat in this market so far this season amount to 84,000 bus. compared with 28,000 bus. arrived up to the corresponding date last year.—R. C. N.

Ottawa, Ont., July 7.—Stocks of wheat at the different elevators for the week ending June 30 were as follows: Western country elevators, 80,476,749 bus.; interior pte. and mill elevs., 6,448,017; interior pub. and semi-pub. term., 2,014,949; Vancouver and New Westminster, 7,375,803; Victoria, 172; Prince Rupert Elevator, 3,048; Churchill, 2,430,283; Fort William and Port Arthur, 58,947,405; in-transit lakes, 3,195,990; eastern elevs.—lake ports, 20,385,848; eastern elevs.—sbd. ports, 13,723,025; U. S. lake ports, 3,446,473; U. S. Atlantic Seaboard ports, 890,154; totals, 199,337,916 bus.; same week previous year, 138,571,705 bus. The total of oats was 10,252,029 bus., of barley 6,965,834, of flaxseed 1,140,138, and of rye 5,249,321, compared with oats 5,658,913 bus., barley 4,401,271, flaxseed 1,347,207, and rye 7,562,912 for the same week of 1932.—R. H. Coats, statistician, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Business failures in June were the lowest for any month in the past four years, according to Dun & Bradstreet. Defaults were 1,648, against 2,688 a year ago. There was no similar reduction in the number of June failures as far back as 8 years. In June, 1924, before the boom that collapsed in 1929 there was a similar reduction in the number of failures.

## Corn Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during June compared with June, 1932, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
Baltimore.....	57,534	47,013	.....	30,000
Boston.....	3,625	.....	.....	.....
Chicago.....	11,978,000	1,848,000	3,649,000	2,268,000
Duluth.....	3,802,083	1,414	2,029,502	44,122
Ft. William.....	.....	.....	12,131	.....
Ft. Worth.....	150,000	165,000	121,500	96,000
Hutchinson.....	1,250	12,500	.....	.....
Kansas City.....	1,951,000	364,500	1,194,000	211,500
Los Angeles.....	474,000	313,500	.....	.....
Milwaukee.....	2,308,375	157,940	683,400	376,750
Minneapolis.....	2,224,570	234,080	2,803,690	133,350
New Orleans.....	900,128	768,738	185,879	44,031
Omaha.....	2,443,000	351,400	842,800	322,000
Peoria.....	1,808,350	1,033,100	1,082,500	552,150
St. Joseph.....	1,989,000	85,500	768,000	160,500
St. Louis.....	2,279,000	966,000	1,382,500	1,293,300
Seattle.....	21,000	49,500	.....	.....
Superior.....	2,587,492	4,261	1,120,100	.....
Toledo.....	172,500	151,250	31,115	43,155
Wichita.....	16,900	2,600	.....	1,300

## Oats Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during June compared with June, 1932, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
Baltimore.....	10,669	31,841	.....	.....
Boston.....	17,600	34,325	.....	.....
Chicago.....	2,324,000	1,650,000	1,455,000	1,801,000
Duluth.....	2,188,955	1,236	150,167	20,000
Ft. William.....	1,131,852	4,981,665	452,752	655,465
Ft. Worth.....	210,000	58,000	492,000	112,000
Hutchinson.....	.....	8,000	.....	.....
Kansas City.....	124,000	114,000	52,000	28,000
Los Angeles.....	22,000	26,000	.....	.....
Milwaukee.....	367,080	161,880	160,200	202,000
Minneapolis.....	3,528,660	248,430	1,359,820	203,270
New Orleans.....	75,905	6,000	95,478	50,264
Omaha.....	908,000	71,000	236,000	48,000
Peoria.....	234,000	700,300	405,000	324,000
St. Joseph.....	474,000	.....	86,000	100,000
St. Louis.....	628,000	237,600	660,750	213,603
Seattle.....	168,000	20,000	.....	.....
Superior.....	1,707,359	2,496	89,251	5,406
Toledo.....	246,000	308,640	318,080	540,935
Wichita.....	1,500	3,000	.....	.....



# Trucking of Grain and Its Effect

By M. L. VEHON, before Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

I will endeavor to give some facts bearing on the trucking of grain to the Chicago market and the resulting effect on the country dealers, the railroads and finally on the market.

Trucking to Chicago began in a small way from northwestern Indiana, due almost entirely to a rather peculiar system of freight rates which will be explained. The trucking of grain has been made possible, if not profitable, by the building of good highways, easy terms for obtaining trucks, increased size and capacity, and lack of state regulations.

At the inception of trucking, coal, cotton, produce, live stock, as well as general merchandise, were the principal commodities hauled. Only recently has grain been shipped in this manner. Trucking originally started from localities where short crops prevailed. Feeders with privately owned trucks, looking for supplies, came from Wisconsin into northern Illinois, and from Michigan into northern Indiana and eastern Illinois. Trucks from the south came into southern Indiana and parts of southern Illinois for grain. Dealers looking for wider and better markets sold trucks this grain. They overlooked the fact that they were encouraging truckers who would eventually become their strong competitors for the farmer's grain.

The dealers, at least in our territory, now realize that the trucks are a menace to the legitimate grain business. With two or three years of depressed prices and continual declines until prices of all grain reached a ruinous basis, and with the depression in all lines of business, many contract truckers with trucks on their hands and without anything to move have naturally turned to the grain business.

As an illustration, these contract truckers haul vegetables and fruit from Michigan into Illinois and Indiana and return with grain rather than go empty, accepting a very low rate on the grain. These trucks are looking for tonnage, and the farmers because of the low prices which have prevailed have seen fit to patronize the trucks.

The ultimate outcome of this particular phase of trucking is difficult to determine. Our markets and country dealers were not affected as long as these trucks were buying from the country elevators, but they became involved when the trucks began going to the farms for grain. A great many truckers organized for the sole purpose of hauling grain to a terminal market where exorbitant rail rates, for short distances, enabled them to do business at fairly remunerative charges. In such cases the farmers patronized and gave hearty support to the trucks.

Railroad rates on grain throughout the entire country, considering the prices that prevailed early in the spring and until recently, were in many instances more than the actual value of the grain on the farm. Naturally, on short hauls the truckers could transport this grain more economically and at a lower rate than the railroads were charging. The truckers and the farmers took advantage of such situations.

Prior to July, 1932, the trucking of grain to Chicago had not assumed proportions to attract the attention of our members. At first, the Indiana country dealers appealed to the railroads to lower their rates and thereby hold the traffic and save the country dealers' investments. The members of the Chicago Board of Trade joined in these efforts to obtain reduced rail rates.

The rail freight rates from Indiana points to Chicago aided in developing trucking. The railroads have a system of rates whereby the charge to Chicago is less when the grain is reshipped east by rail than by lake. That is, the railroads penalize the country shipper when the grain is shipped by lake. That situation is the same from Illinois points on certain railroads.

Not being able to use the grain from some 250 stations in Illinois and Indiana for lake shipment without paying a penalty of three to five cents a hundred pounds if shipped via lake instead of all-rail, you can readily see how trucks could call at the farm and divert the grain tonnage away from the railroads.

Some trucks will call at the farm with a portable sheller on the back of the truck, shell the corn and haul it from the farm direct to market, saving the farmer five cents a hundred pounds in the freight rate and the cost of delivering grain to the local elevator. That was the starting of the movement of grain from northern Indiana to Chicago via truck, and it has gradually increased. Trucking spread into Illinois, after harvest, where the operators found a favorable field from all points where the rail rates were high for short hauls to Chicago.

Facilities for unloading trucks were installed in one of our largest terminal houses which began to buy trucked grain about a year ago, giving state inspection and Board of Trade weights on each truckload at a nominal cost. The price paid at this elevator was the same

price, or a little less, than the country elevator was able to obtain for carloads, but there was the country grain dealer's profit, the cost of hauling to town which the farmer saved, and naturally, with the prevailing low price of grain this was quite an inducement to patronize the trucks.

Truck companies have been organized in Illinois for the sole purpose of contracting to transport, also to buy grain, and their usual rate for hauling is about the same as the rail freight rate or less, but in quiet times when general trucking is slack the trucks reduce their charges to meet the current situation. The trucker, in most instances, does not figure depreciation or replacement, but simply the cost of hauling. However, eventually he must take these other factors into consideration.

While receiving grain from trucks started with only one house at Chicago, we now have two or three others receiving on a small scale. Trucked grain coming into Chicago cannot be used for reshipping east on the through rail rates and, therefore, must be shipped via lake or consumed in Chicago. The local demand is limited. I am going to give you a few figures as to how trucking has increased to Chicago.

**Trucking to Chicago:** From July 13 to Dec. 31, 1932, there were approximately 192,985 bus. trucked into Chicago, a total of 699 trucks and trailers. Starting with July, 8 parcels; August, 36; September, 45; October, 150; November, 211; December, 239.

The most amazing part is the steady increase from that period to date. From January 1 to June 14, inclusive, there were received at Chicago 3,501 parcels aggregating 902,000 bus (of which 750,000 bus. were corn) as follows: January, 457 parcels; February, 616; March, 391 (during bank holiday); April, 712; May, 704; from June 1 to June 14, inclusive, 621.

By parcels I mean a truck or truck and trailer, or reduced to cars approximately 585 car loads. This shows a steady increase month by month.

To give you an idea of the size of these trucks the average load for wheat is around 225 bus.; corn, 250 bus.; oats, 350 bus.

The larger trucks run: Wheat, 450 bus.; corn, 580 to 600 bus.; oats, 700 bus.

A truck and trailer: Wheat, about 560 bus.; corn, 800 bus.; oats, about 850 bus.

The individual trailers will average: Wheat, about 225 bus.; corn, 250 bus.; oats, about 325 bus.

The trucks and trailers are increasing their capacity and becoming more of a menace, whereas privately owned trucks by farmers average around 100 to 150 bus. Trucking of these small amounts cannot prove profitable when handled any distance. However, there are many small trucks now in service.



M. L. Vehon, Chicago, Pres. Cash Grain Ass'n

The figures I have given you are fairly accurate. However, there are some trucks going to local feed handlers and local consumers of which no records can be obtained, nor can we obtain records of interstate or intrastate movements.

While I have given you figures on grain, I might mention a few other commodities on which trucking has increased in tremendous volume, and on which the railroads have lost considerable business and revenue, such as approximately 1,000,000 lbs. of cheese per month arriving in the Chicago market, 5,000,000 lbs. of butter, 225,000 to 230,000 cases of eggs.

As to live stock, cattle, hogs, sheep and horses consolidated, in terms of cars, receipts for the first five months of 1932 were 78,030, of which 66,417 arrived via rail and 11,613 via truck, or 14.8% of the receipts, whereas for the first five months of 1933 the receipts were 72,321, of which 56,385 arrived via rail and 15,936 via truck, or 22% of the receipts, showing an increase for the same period for 1933 as compared to 1932 of 7.2%.

Not only is there trucking of grain to Chicago but also to Peoria, East St. Louis and Louisville for local consumption, or where facilities are available, for reshipment via water. In such cases the cost of trucking to these points is not lost on account of rail reshipping rates.

**Reduced Freight Rates Needed:** Efforts were made to discourage or meet truck competition and restore the business to the country dealers. There was only one way to start and that was to induce the railroads to reduce their rates sufficiently to meet the truck rates. That is and has been our most difficult problem.

Country grain dealers in Indiana and Illinois have held scores of protest meetings at various local points with railroad officials present. They have met with the Board of Trade Transportation Committee and the Board of Trade officials who jointly have met with executives of all the railroads entering Chicago in support of the pleas of the country shippers for reduced freight rates. The entire problem was fully discussed and the seriousness of it pointed out. Cooperation was offered to the extent of assisting in securing legislation that would control the trucks in such a way as not to menace the investments of the country dealers. We insisted that an effective cure for the trucking evil was a substantial cut in freight rates from the territory where the trucks were operating. The railroads were reminded that they had lost the coal and live stock tonnage by their failure to curb the trucking of these commodities. We told them that they were losing the grain business in increasing quantities and from additional stations.

The railroads took the position that they could better afford to lose part of the grain to the trucks than to reduce their rates from all the territory in which the trucks were active. They refused to recognize the fact that should trucking of grain continue to increase, as the live stock and other commodities had, they would have very little grain business left. Recently both Indiana and Illinois railroads have come to the conclusion that the rates must be reduced in order to hold at least a part of the grain tonnage. The Illinois roads have cut the rates to Chicago for a distance of about 100 miles from two to three cents a hundred pounds. This reduction was also made to meet a barge situation on the Illinois Waterway.

Likewise, some of the Indiana railroads have undertaken to meet the truck competition by publishing proportional lake rates the same in amount as their rates for reshipment by rail from Chicago. Had this been done promptly, when trucking started in Indiana to terminal markets, it might have been very effective and prevented the invasion of these trucks into Illinois territory. The reduction in the rates is an experiment which may not be entirely successful because of the long delay in meeting the trucking situation. The most effective method for curtailing trucking is to cut the freight rates to a point where it will be impossible for contract truckers to operate, in addition to urging rigid regulation of the trucks on the public highways. Illinois now has several such bills pending, but it takes time to get them through the legislature. Indiana has a drastic law which they are trying to enforce. This, of course, would not prohibit the smaller trucks from operating, but the smaller the truck the quicker it will go out of business. The large contract truckers which haul from 500 to 600 bus. are the real menace to the grain trade.

The method of procedure in Illinois has been to hold local meetings in sections affected, inviting the railroad officials to attend and listen to the discussion of trucking in that locality and then have a committee appointed to wait on the higher railroad officials at their headquarters. The railroads are awakening to the seriousness of the trucking situation. They are more disposed now to listen to the country dealer's story of loss of business.

With the return of better business the truckers will find more profit in trucking freight other than grain. With advancing grain prices farmers will be more inclined to accept country grain dealers' prices. At harvest time the farmer needs the country elevator to take in his surplus grain, because truckers will not be on



hand at such time to render quick service. The farmers also need the country elevator for his seed, other supplies and credit. He receives none of these courtesies from the trucker.

It is up to the country dealer to educate the farmer to trade with him and point out the advantages of maintaining elevators always ready to take his grain and at times furnish storage, also point out that the railroad service is efficient and always dependable. Besides, if the railroads are compelled to abandon branch lines, such as they have done, they immediately stop paying taxes. These taxes often pay for school operations and other community expenses, which if eliminated increases the tax burden of the farmer.

The country elevator man, the commission merchant and the terminal market as well as the railroads have a mutual interest in curtailing the trucking of grain. Eventually, if not curbed, the country elevator investment and the railroads' revenue will be almost nil, with increased taxes to all communities and a loss of business to the commission merchant. The terminal market will suffer, as trucked grain has no direct bearing on supply and demand, it being a back door delivery, and bought at the elevator man's own price. In no way does it reflect the spot market, whereas in the case of live stock all receipts are handled by the commission men, and are offered in an open, competitive market and have a direct effect on the price.

While there will always be trucking of grain from state to state, and possibly to terminal markets, I suggest the following program which I believe will reduce to a minimum the trucking of grain:

FIRST. A cut in railroad rates of 20 per cent throughout the entire country as advocated recently by the Chicago Board of Trade and greater cuts in certain localities where rates are exorbitant for short hauls.

SECOND. Laws in various states to limit and regulate trucking on the highways.

THIRD. An educational campaign by country dealers to educate the farmers to the advantage of selling and trading with them as against the disadvantages of selling to truckers.

FOURTH. Country dealers must discontinue selling grain out of their elevators to truckers.

France will forbid wheat imports under a wheat subsidy plan approved by the Chamber of Deputies and sent to the Senate.

## Where Did the Money Go?

One of the amazing details the McCarl report uncovered of the financial arrangements between Farmers National Grain Corporation and the old farm board—financing with the old administration of a \$16,000,000 loan at  $\frac{1}{8}$  of 1 per cent interest, while farmers were paying 6 and 7 per cent for the money which filtered through to them—is beginning to permeate to every farming community.

The result is that the aftermath of the report must of necessity cover thoroughly the ramifications between the federal subsidized co-operative and the discredited government body which handled a half billion dollars of taxpayers' funds.

## Is Acreage Reduction to Fail?

I. O. Schaub, state director of the federal government's cotton acreage reduction program, has been issuing daily reports on the acreage signed for in North Carolina. His report issued July 3 at Raleigh showed that 4,438 growers cultivating 66,323 acres of cotton had agreed to retire 22,594 acres. North Carolina's quota is 363,000 acres, with the campaign scheduled to end July 8.

In 1930 the state had 1,644,000 acres in cotton. Thus the acreage signed up the first few days is only  $1\frac{1}{2}\%$  of the state's acreage. It is likely the campaign for signatures, which was to end July 8, will be extended one or two weeks.

It was thought that most farmers would be glad to stop growing cotton, since they are given the privilege of getting cotton from the government at 6 cents per pound. With the present market price at 10 cents they would be paid for doing nothing.

C. A. Cobb, in charge of the federal cotton reduction program, notified Schaub to stop the daily reports on progress "in the interest of the farmer and success of the plan." Evidently the N. C. cotton growers do not take kindly to the Government's interference with their business.

## The Fort Worth Grain Market

By D. R. SIMPSON, Traffic Commissioner,  
Grain and Cotton Exchange.

The elevator owners afford storage in Fort Worth for more than fifteen million bushels of grain at any one time, where the grain can be graded, mixed, insured, financed and kept in good condition, and loaded out when needed. The Fort Worth Grain and Cotton Exchange maintains a completely equipped laboratory and a corps of laboratory experts and inspectors, and is equipped to give the condition, grade, moisture content, protein content, etc., of grains at any and all times. The laboratory can give a detailed analysis of anything from 3.2 beer on up.

Members of this Exchange maintain elevators and mills at many points in Texas and Oklahoma. Their investments in Fort Worth, devoted to the grain and milling industry, exceeds ten million dollars, and their investments at other points, devoted to the same character of business, exceeds eleven million dollars.

Whereas the railroads have built and maintained grain elevators in Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, etc., all of such facilities in Fort Worth are privately owned, and the Fort Worth grain market is purely the result of the efforts of capable men who were willing to risk their money and devote their time and energies to make it a success.

That the market has treated fairly producers and buyers of grain and served a useful purpose, are attested by its increased use year by year. In 1912 the receipts of grain on the Fort Worth market approximated 5,000 carloads. Since then there has been a gradual increase, fluctuating, of course, with the production of grains in Texas and Oklahoma, the peak year being 1929 when 36,000 carloads were received. The total for the ten years ended with 1932 was 241,000 carloads, or approximately 350,000,000 bus.

The fading away of our export market due to Britain's preference for United Kingdom wheat, to the increased production in Europe and Russia, to the world depression and to the high price foreigners must pay for our money with which to purchase our grain, forces us to seek to break into new domestic territory. To the east of us, logically to be served by us, is the great expanse of territory east of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio river. Here is a territory, in the past baking its luscious biscuits in the home kitchens but now, in common with the rest of the country, coming around to the use of bakers bread.

The trend toward bake-shop breads calls for hard wheat of high protein content, a situation right down our alley, but seeking to meet competition of Kansas grown wheat, made into flour in Kansas mills, we find that the rate-structure allots this fine consuming territory to the Kansas miller and farmer among others, and that our farmer and our miller, for shorter hauls, must pay a higher rate. This is the kind of job our traffic department is created to handle, i. e., to secure a rate adjustment that will enable Texas wheat to find its way into the Southeast rather than lay around, with no one wanting it, until its value is used up in storage, interest and insurance charges.

Fighting the rest of the country (with Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Oklahoma, Kentucky and Tennessee trying to prevent us, and with no assistance from our own Texas producing territory or from non-member Texas mills), the Fort Worth Exchange succeeded in having the rates on flour from Texas to the Southeast reduced 6 cents per 100 pounds, or 12 cents per barrel, last fall. This reduces Texas' handicap, but we must seek, and are seeking, a further readjustment that will accord us an outlet to the Southeast through Vicksburg upon a basis fairly comparable with that from Oklahoma and Kansas through Memphis. It is a slow process, due to an attempt of the railroads to

freeze the existing adjustment until two general grain hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission, held under the aforesaid Hoch-Smith resolution, are definitely out of the way.

In all of our negotiations and accords we must, of necessity, pursue a long-headed, fair and rightful course seeking no undue advantages over others, and insisting that others have no undue advantages over us.

When Iowa bakers announced an increase in the price of bread from 5 cents to 8 cents Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace threatened to proceed against them under the anti-trust act. How he loves to dictate to common citizens what they shall and shall not do. What an autocrat.

## Death of V. P. Turner

Vincent P. Turner, one of the oldest grain dealers in Central Illinois, died June 10 at his residence in Pekin, after a lingering illness due to paralysis.

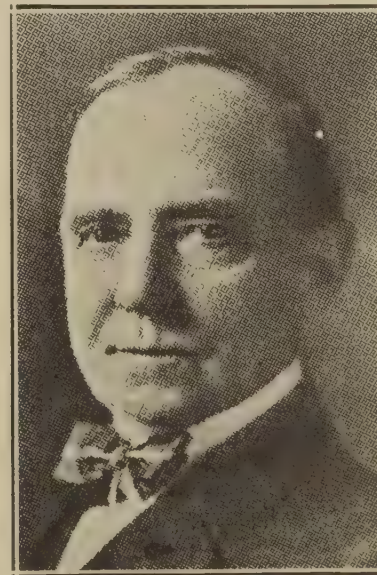
Mr. Turner was born May 18, 1853, at Fairhaven, N. Y., the son of Seth Turner, of revolutionary stock. After completing his schooling at Atlanta, Ill., he engaged in the grain business at the age of 19. His interests grew and in 1895 he was elected pres. of the Turner-Hudnut Co., operating elevators in seven counties, with a terminal elevator on the Illinois river at Pekin.

Neither his advanced years or disability dissuaded him from visiting his desk daily and making frequent trips up and down the river from Sterling on the north to Hardin on the south to visit his elevators. He was a director in several banks in Central Illinois, a member of the Pekin Country Club and the Tazewell Club.

He was married in 1886 to Miss Mabel Sloan of Peoria, who died in 1896 leaving two children, Robert S., treas. of the Turner-Hudnut Co., and Mrs. Clifford C. Mead. In 1906 he was married to Miss Emma Coon of Chillicothe. Of this union were born Vincent P. Turner, Jr., attending Knox College, and Mary Ellen Turner.

Mr. Turner was generous to a fault. He was especially interested in the Pekin Union Mission and his gifts to that organization include all the instruments for the band, the motion picture machine and the equipment of the gymnasium. He and a very close friend donated part of the present mission property.

He was highly regarded in the grain trade and bore an enviable reputation for fair dealing.



V. P. Turner, Pekin, Ill., Deceased



# Hedging as a Problem of Relative Prices

By G. WRIGHT HOFFMAN.

Author of "Future Trading" and "Hedging by Dealing in Grain Futures."

Hedging is usually explained as the buying or selling of futures for the purpose of avoiding market risk of ownership. In this broad sense, it serves as price insurance to various grain and milling interests. However, to those who use hedging consistently, it is something more than just an insurance device. To be successfully used over any extended period of time, it must do more than just protect the one using it.

A hedge cannot and should not offset premiums or discounts on cash grain commitments even though it serves perfectly in counter-balancing losses due to general market movements. This is a fact often overlooked or misunderstood by those who hedge only occasionally. Sometimes it is misunderstood by those who consistently hedge at all times.

**Differences Between Cash and Futures Market.** To appreciate this point, it is necessary first of all to understand the fundamental differences between the cash market and the futures market. These two markets are held together in their general price movements because of the privilege of making or taking delivery on futures contracts. But in several respects they are affected differently. The most essential difference is that futures prices include a carrying charge for some time in advance of the date of purchase, while cash prices do not. A second important difference is that futures prices reflect only one grade of grain (and usually the lower half of that grade) while cash prices are for many grades and qualities. A third difference is that futures prices represent grain located at one point, while cash prices represent many locations.

These differences in price structure always cause some difference between cash and futures prices and sometimes occasion wide variations. They can always be determined at any given time by comparing the prevailing cash prices with one or more of the futures. The important question is how are they likely to change during the next week or month, or over a longer period of time? That they will change is certain.

**An Illustration:** To lend concreteness to this problem, let us assume an elevator located at Sterling, Ill., has acquired, during the summer, 20,000 bus. of oats, a part of which would grade No. 2 White and a part No. 3 White. These oats were bought at an average cost of 9 cents under the December option and so hedged. This discount of 9 cents represents in part the freight and handling charges amounting to 6 cents; it may represent in part a difference due to grade, possibly  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent; and in part it represents a difference due to the costs of storage from the time of purchase to the month of December,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents.

The problem of the elevator manager is to dispose of these oats on as favorable a basis as possible relative to his sale of futures. If later they are sold at 2 cents under December and his shipping and storage and other costs have been something less than 7 cents per bushel, he will make a profit. If his costs exceed 7 cents, he will sustain a loss. What constitutes costs in the elevator business as in most other businesses is not a set figure, but ranges all the way from current operating expenses to a sum sufficient to cover a liberal allowance for depreciation and other overhead items. The matter resolves itself, therefore, into an attempt to turn over the cash grain at a sufficient relative

gain to meet at least prime costs and as much more as can be obtained.

**The Hedger a Dealer in Relative Prices:** Approached in this light, consistent hedging appears as something more than simply price insurance. It makes of the one using the hedge a dealer in relative rather than absolute prices. His interest is shifted from what the market is likely to do in its broad price swings to how the cash and futures prices are likely to move with respect to each other. This is true, of course, only of concerns which consistently hedge and whose business requires them to carry forward stocks of grain or open orders for considerable periods of time. For hedgers who buy and sell with a comparatively prompt turnover, and for those who hedge only occasionally, the practice is one of price insurance only.

How cash and futures are likely to move with respect to each other is a question of factors likely to affect the futures market as well as those likely to affect the cash market. All too often hedgers rely on their knowledge of the cash market only, to close their positions at a profit. To make this point clear, let us assume in the illustration above that the oats were purchased at an average price of 26 cents and hedged in the December option at 35 cents. Four months later, say in the latter part of November, the oats are shipped to the terminal market and sold at 35 cents and the futures bought in at  $33\frac{1}{2}$  cents. The costs of shipping, storage and handling amount to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  cents per bushel, leaving a profit of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cent on the cash deal and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cent on the futures, or 3 cents in all. This proved to be a profit twice as large as the hedger had expected. Was it due to superior ability in handling and finding an outlet for the grain, or was it due to some factor peculiar to the futures market?

**Profit a Joint Result of Cash and Futures Operations:** As a rule, a satisfactory answer to a question of this kind is difficult to find. In the illustration given this unexpected profit was probably due in part to cash grain conditions and in part to futures. Being a result of relative price changes, it is never possible to separate completely these two elements. It is desired to emphasize here only this point: that unusual profits or losses growing out of hedged transactions are not necessarily the result of either the cash or the futures market failing to function in a normal fashion. Sometimes it is one, sometimes the other; oftener it is both.

Knowing this, an expert hedger will follow closely both the cash and the futures markets for factors likely to affect their relative positions. Among the larger users of the futures market as a hedge, men are employed who devote their entire time to the study of relative price changes between various futures, between markets and between cash and futures prices. If a hedge placed in the September option can be transferred to the December at a favorable spread, it will be shifted. If two days later a realignment occurs it may be spread back again or to another market. If the current position tightens unduly, cash supplies will be sold and the hedge bought in. If an unusually large carrying charge appears, cash supplies will be carried with hedges shifted to a more distant future.

For smaller firms all of these operations are not possible. It is possible, however, for concerns of any size to follow closely the spreads between cash prices and the near-by

and the more distant futures; and, in the light of these spreads, answer more intelligently the questions whether storage operations should be undertaken upon a large or small scale and what futures show the best prospective profit. It is possible, also, to estimate in advance how much of an improvement in the basis of purchase is necessary to yield a satisfactory profit and to work toward that goal.

The size of the spread in any given season between cash and futures prices as well as between two or more futures is measured very largely by (1) the size of the visible supply, and (2) the supplies available for delivery on future contracts at the futures market. In recent years visible supplies have been relatively large with ample deliverable supplies at most of the futures markets. These have been favorable years so far as carrying charges are concerned. Other years have shown small supplies with high current prices relative to the more distant positions.

A more intimate study of variations between prices within any given crop year, when comparison is made with other years, will show that certain periods offer better opportunities for a favorable closing of a hedge or a shifting of it to a more distant month than other periods. Thus, as a rule, the spread between the May option on the Chicago market and the July option widens for corn during the month of April and narrows during the month of May. This suggests that if it is planned to carry corn hedged into the summer months, the option should be transferred during the latter part of April when the spread will probably be largest. If it is planned to sell earlier, it would be better to sell either during the latter part of March or the latter part of May than during the latter part of April.

Processors taxed 30c per bushel of wheat have been mailed the blank forms on which to make their inventory of stocks, on hand July 9. Another army of bureaucrats will be needed to keep track of the processors and growers who agree to reduce their acreages. That's true economy.

Wheat production in nine counties that grow more than 30 per cent of the world crop outside Russia and China is forecast at 983,891,000 bus. in 1933, against 1,154,221,000 bus. harvested in 1932, by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. These countries produced 1,421,961,000 bus. in 1931. Seeding is almost completed in Australia and is proceeding under fairly favorable conditions in Argentina.

## Ohio Dealers Will Take Advantage of Industrial Control Act

A group meeting of the members of the Ohio Grain, Mill and Feed Dealers Ass'n and their friends was held at the Pickaway Country Club in Circleville on June 27th. More than one hundred shippers sat down to a splendid chicken dinner at 7:00 o'clock. Much credit should be given the chairman of arrangements, Mr. Harry Heffner, for the large attendance and the splendid manner in which the unexpected crowd was served.

Sec'y W. W. Cummings reported the latest news from Washington on the workings of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and Industry Control Act.

President Brundige gave a strong talk on the necessity of increasing the association membership, urging each one present to go home and get his neighbor in the fold.

A general discussion was then held and all members were implored to work together harmoniously. A committee to work among the grain men in this section was appointed by the President as follows: Mr. Robert Musser, Circleville, Chairman; Mr. W. H. Herrnstien, Chillicothe, and George North of Groveport.



# Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

## CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles, Cal.—Fred R. Sprague has succeeded W. E. Peters as sales manager for the Tarr & McComb Grain Co., Ltd., of this city. Mr. Peters having severed business association and official capacity with the company.

Sacramento, Calif.—Assembly Bill No. 2251 has been amended to add a new chapter on the control of insect pests in warehouses authorizing the state director of agriculture to make regulations. Every public warehouse for grain storage must be registered at \$10 a year, must be inspected annually for insects, and if notified the owner must abate the nuisance. If owner of the grain fails to authorize the warehouseman to treat the grain the warehouseman shall treat the grain and sell it at public auction. In case the owner authorizes the warehouseman to treat the infested grain, the warehouseman shall proceed with such treatment as shall be prescribed by the director. The cost of such treatment shall become a lien against such grain. The director and the commissioner of each county of the state, his deputies and inspectors, under the supervision and control of the director, shall enforce this chapter.

## CANADA

Montreal, Que.—The Montreal Harbor Commission has installed a new scale at its elevator. P. Leclaire, chief harbor engineer, is quoted as saying, "While it may not be the largest scale in the world, it is certainly the largest automatic scale in the world."

Prince Rupert, B. C.—The Board of Grain Commissioners announced late in June that tenders would be received on July 10 for the lease of the government terminal elevator here. The lessee can have the elevator after Aug. 1, and may lease it for one, two or three years.

Winnipeg, Man.—A meeting was scheduled to be held in this city on July 11, according to a communication signed by J. Rayner, grain commission sec'y, to consider maximum tariffs, shrinking rates and to listen to other submissions in connection with country elevators, Fort William and Port Arthur elevators and interior terminal elevators.

Fort William, Ont.—A. D. LeMay, a former sec'y of the Fort William and Port Arthur Grain Exchange, died very unexpectedly from a heart attack on June 25, at his home in this city. Mr. LeMay entered the grain business when a young man, just out of college. Ten years ago he formed the grain brokerage business which he has operated ever since. He was a pioneer citizen of this city and active in civic and club life.

Ft. William, Ont.—A youth of 17, one of a band of five young wheat thieves, was caught, arrested and sentenced to three months' imprisonment for stealing wheat from cars in the yards of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, on June 15. The other four escaped. The boys would punch out a knot in the bottom of the car, thru which the grain would flow into bags they held, and later they would stop the hole with waste from the car journal box, then nail a lath or board across it.

## COLORADO

Hillrose, Colo.—Thomas P. Rehder, who has been operating an elevator here under lease, has gone to Sunol, Neb., where he has charge of an elevator.

Vilas, Colo.—Our new elevator recently completed has a capacity of 35,000 bus., is iron clad, and power is furnished by a Fairbanks-Morse Gas Engine, 15 h.p., type Z. Bill Lilloff was the builder.—Collingwood Grain Co.

## ILLINOIS

Monroe (Virden p. o.), Ill.—H. G. Baum has bot a new hammer mill for feed grinding, operated by a gasoline engine.

St. Joseph, Ill.—E. R. Peters' elevator burned at 2:30 a. m., June 27; loss, \$15,000 on elevator and \$3,000 on grain; covered by insurance. Origin of fire unknown.

Weldon, Ill.—Improvements made at the elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently include a new roof, painting and papering of the office and also a new roof for the elevator.

Gifford, Ill.—Jake Johnson's elevator was struck by lightning early in the morning of June 12 and caught fire, but the blaze was extinguished before much damage was done.

Mattoon, Ill.—As of July 1 there have been some changes whereby the General Grain Corp. acquired the elevators of the Big 4 Elvtr. Co. here.—Thos. V. Wright, Big 4 Elvtr. Co.

Mount Morris, Ill.—C. H. Parkinson, of Bolton, former manager at that point for the Rosenstiel Grain Co., of Freeport, has been appointed manager of the Mount Morris Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding E. S. Mumma, resigned.

Alton, Ill.—The old 85,000-bu. cribbed elevator erected 37 years ago by the Sparks Milling Co., has been taken down. It has been displaced by concrete tanks and was taken down because the company has had no use for it for the last four years.

Viola, Ill.—A belt at the elevator of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co., running at high speed, began to burn, on June 13, while some oats were being hoisted. The belt was cut and the flames extinguished before the fire department arrived.

Sparta, Ill.—At the annual meeting of the Southern Illinois Millers Ass'n, held in this city June 28, the following officers were elected: Pres., C. H. Koenigsmark, Waterloo; first vice-pres., A. L. Ponder, Chester; second vice-pres., John Ruppert, Murphysboro; sec'y, J. L. Grigg, Sparta.

Kempton, Ill.—The Kempton Farmers Elvtr. Co., Vern Marks manager, has announced that it will meet the competition of the grain truckers by contracting to haul either direct to Chicago or into its own elevator the farmers' grain. Manager Marks evidently believes in fighting fire with fire.

Carmi, Ill.—E. H. Morris, who has been operating elevators at Crossville, Calvin and Maunie for several years, has taken over the grain elevators of the late Will Smith at this point and at Epworth. William Tate, who has been operating the Smith house, has taken a partnership in the grain business of Havey Crosier here.

Springfield, Ill.—The 2% retail sales tax does not apply to country grain elevator operators confining their business to buying grain from the farmer and shipping to market. When an elevator operator handles side lines such as lumber, building material, coal and feed in a retail way to farmers and others he becomes a retailer by occupation and must pay tax on such retail sales only to consumers. Even retail sales are exempt if made interstate. The tax applies only to tangible property and not to services, nor to retail lots actually intended by the buyer to be resold. The tax applies only to sales made in the course of regular occupation. Thus, if a dealer sold feed he would pay tax on feed sales but not on the old machine or the typewriter that he sold, as he was not in the business of selling machines. A trade of coal for corn is taxable on the value of the coal. Sales of goods which as ingredients or constituents go into and form part of tangible personal property sold by the buyer are not sales at retail. It makes no difference that the goods are resold in a different form or condition. Returns must be made each month to the Department of Finance at Springfield, the

first for the period July 1 to 31, on Aug. 15, on forms obtained from the county clerk. The tax will be in effect only two years, expiring July 1, 1935.

## CHICAGO NOTES

David A. Noyes & Co., members of a number of commodity exchanges, opened a branch office in the Union Station on July 4, with Philip W. Brockhaus in charge.

Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade Clearing Corp. voted on June 28 to restore 1929 wages to its 45 employees. All employees, from messenger boys to manager, are affected.

House Bill 977, \$200,000 for a Chicago terminal for the Illinois Waterway, the funds to be furnished by the Santa Fe and Illinois Central railroads, has been passed by the General Assembly.

Directors of the Board of Trade agreed to adjourn the market one hour earlier on each of the three business days preceding July 4 instead of adjourning entirely on Monday, July 3, which would interfere too much with the cash interests.

George Hitzman, chief grain inspector here a few years ago, was killed on July 1, when the automobile in which he and his wife were riding blew a tire and went into a ditch near Eau Claire, Wis. Mrs. Hitzman was reported as not seriously injured.

Board of Trade memberships have been in greater demand recently, on account of increased activity in trading and the advance in grain prices. Early this month it was reported that memberships had been selling at \$10,700, with a membership offered at \$11,000, the price having doubled within about a month.

Mrs. Emma T. Patten, wife of Henry J. Patten, grain broker and brother of the late James A. Patten, "wheat king," died at Boston, Mass., June 28, after an illness of two years, at the age of 62 years. The Pattens returned from abroad about three months ago, having traveled much in recent years, seeking a suitable climate for Mrs. Patten. Burial was in this city.

Mrs. E. H. Miller, crop expert for Jas. E. Bennett & Co., is recovering from injuries sustained in a motor accident recently. Mrs. Miller is the only woman crop expert in the United States. She was the first of the crop experts to publish an estimate of the damage done to grains by the recent heat and drouth, this estimate having been completed by her assistants at James E. Bennett & Co. from figures she compiled after a trip thru the Northwest.

Members of the Board of Trade on June 29 voted 363 to 117 to eliminate the practice of trading in "split" quotations on grain futures. According to the new rule, future delivery contracts on grain shall be in multiples of one-eighth of a cent a bu. Previously one-half of the amount contracted for could be sold at a specified price and the other half at one-eighth of a cent a bu. higher or lower than such specified price. The change is effective immediately.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad has started construction of an 800,000-bu. elevator on the south bank of the Chicago River and on the east side of Damen Ave. (known to old timers as Robey St.), the site of an old elevator that burned last winter. The John S. Metcalf Co. designed the new structure and has the general contract. Some of the machinery has already been purchased. The new house will be fireproof, of re-inforced concrete construction, and completion is to be in the early fall.

## INDIANA

Logansport, Ind.—We may install a feed mixer this fall.—C. W. Shuman, Logansport Elvtr. Co.

Rensselaer, Ind.—A new canvas leg belt is being installed in the elevator of the Farmers Grain Co.



Medaryville, Ind.—We have installed a magnetic separator on our hammer mill.—Walter Penrod, Medaryville Co-op. Co.

Wolcott, Ind.—A Jacobson Magnetic Separator has been installed ahead of the hammer mill in the Wolcott Grain Co.'s elevator.

South Wanatah (Wanatah p. o.), Ind.—We have installed a McMillin traveling truck lift.—Ed Baske, Farmers Grain & Lbr. Co.

Kouts, Ind.—A 1,800-bu. corn crib, fitted with a Gump Ear Corn Drag, is being built by the Kouts Elvtr., managed by Charles Ray.

Elwood, Ind.—The old Harting mill and elevator, a landmark for the last 50 years, is being razed to make way for a filling station.

Valparaiso, Ind.—Jensen Bros.' elevator is being re-opened, with the backing of Wm. St. Clair, who will buy grain here this season.

Burnettsville, Ind.—The Burnettsville Elvtr. Co. has rebuilt the screw conveyor casing that carries shucks and cobs from the elevator to the cob house.

St. Louis Crossing, Ind.—Ballard & Ballard, millers of Louisville, Ky., have leased the elevator at this point, known as the St. Louis Crossing Elvtr.

Monon, Ind.—The north elevator here, known locally as the Monon Mill, has been leased to the Central States Grain Ass'n. Earl Townsley will manage the elevator.

Cynthiana, Ind.—Oscar Montgomery, former manager of the Igleheart elevator at Poseyville (which elevator has been leased to the Tri-County Farm Buro), has been transferred by the company to this place.

Wolcott, Ind.—We have installed a 50-h.p. motor in our engine room to operate the elevator. The engine is being kept idle for the present, left standing on its own base.—Paul Dawson, Farmers Co-op. Co.

Francesville, Ind.—We are building a 12x20-foot grinding room beside our engine room and are installing a Blue Streak Hammer Mill with a V-belt drive from a 50-h.p. motor.—Adam Gutwein, Gutwein Milling Co.

Poseyville, Ind.—The Tri-County Farm Buro has leased the Igleheart Elvtr. here, and plans to establish a feed mixing plant within a short time. Oscar Montgomery, manager, has been transferred by the Igleheart Co. to Cynthiana.

Logansport, Ind.—Rising prices on grains, not being followed by prices for cattle and hogs, may cause a reduction in the volume of feeding, and is undoubtedly a factor in forcing livestock on the market.—Owen A. Dutchess.

Boggs town, Ind.—L. C. Burnside, who rented the Boggs town elevator to Frederick Garver about two years ago, took over the management of the house late in June. Mr. Garver is owner of the Red Mills and has been operating both plants, the elevator being known as the Red Mills Elvtr.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The state gross income sales tax has been held to be constitutional by Judge Ryan in Superior Court. The suit to test the law was filed by the Indiana Real Estate Board and the Indiana Farm Buro, Inc. First payments under the law are due between July 1 and 15 and apply to income received during May and June.

Monticello, Ind.—Thieves broke into the office of the Loughry Bros. Milling & Grain Co. the night of June 26, blew the safe and escaped with its valuables, principally a small amount of currency and a diamond stick-pin belonging to Wm. L. Loughry. The drawers from the safe, with their contents of papers, were found the next day about three miles east of Brookston, scattered along the road.—Loughry Bros. Milling & Grain Co.

Avery (Michigantown p. o.), Ind.—C. R. Paul has bot the elevator here and is now operating it. The building, equipment and ground was purchased from Mrs. Ethel Coyner, who retains the residence property south of the elevator for her home.

Vincennes, Ind.—Grain dealers from this section of Illinois and Indiana attended a meeting on July 3 in the Chamber of Commerce office to discuss the new federal grain processing law. O. L. Barr, of Bicknell, Ind., H. S. Benson and Fred K. Sale, sec'y of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, explained many phases of the new law.

The Nading elevators in Shelby and Decatur counties have again been leased to the Lawrenceburg Roller Mills. The Shelby County elevators are at the following points: St. Paul, Waldron, Prescott, Fenns Station and Lewis Creek. The Decatur County elevators are at Greensburg, Adams, Sandusky, Williamstown, Burney and Letts.

Indianapolis, Ind.—When a farmer delivers some grain to pay off his book account, it is taxed both ways, i. e., the grain dealer pays a tax on the grain when he sells it and he also pays the tax on the amount of credit applied to the account as a receipt of cash on a previous sale. The Tax Division has supported this opinion and it is therefore official now.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Richmond, Ind.—The Richmond Roller Mills have been bot by the newly formed Richmond Milling & Grain Co., of which Joseph Clark, of Metamora, Ind., is pres. The property was bot from the Richmond Feed & Grain Co., operated by John H. Jackson. Modern milling machinery is being installed. Mr. Clark's son, Richard L. Clark, and a brother, G. Leonard Clark, are associated with Mr. Clark in the new company, which replaces the Metamora Roller Mills, Inc., whose plant at Metamora burned recently, as reported in the Journals May 24 number.

Winchester, Ind.—Goodrich Bros. Co., the largest line elevator company in Indiana, on June 20 celebrated its 35th year as an organization, altho the business was really started years before that by J. B. Goodrich, who bot and shipped hay on the lot where the company's splendid fireproof elevator and feed and seed house is now located, and who was joined in 1893 by his brother, W. W. Goodrich. Two years later E. S. Goodrich took an interest, and they embarked in the grain business. In 1897, P. E. Goodrich joined them and Goodrich Bros. Hay & Grain Co. was organized, which later became Goodrich Bros. Co. At the recent celebration last month, managers of the branches and affiliated companies spent the day in this city in conference, discussing the problems of the present day elevator. In the evening the company was host to 110 stockholders at a chicken dinner.

## IOWA

Spirit Lake, Ia.—The D. J. DeBeer & Son Elvtr. burned on the night of July 6.

Carroll, Ia.—The Carroll Roller Mills are now using a spur gear Bender Truck lift in their new plant.

Mingo, Ia.—D. L. Ray has been appointed manager of the Clark Brown elevator. He was formerly at Maxwell.

Morning Sun, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. re-opened for business on June 1, with Manager W. C. Boyle in charge.

Missouri Valley, Ia.—Milligan & McCarthy have installed an electric hoist at their elevator, also made other improvements.

Swea City, Ia.—Charles Kinney was elected manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at the recent annual meeting.

Pocahontas, Ia.—The T. E. Ibberson Co. has a crew of men here iron-cladding the elevator and the two annexes which are owned by the Quaker Oats Co.

Rock Rapids, Ia.—An improved head drive and other repairs will be made at the Quaker Oats plant at this station. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

Truesdale, Ia.—Farmers Elvtr. Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$20,000; Earl Mander-nach, pres., and J. R. Gutel sec'y. This is the former Farmers Elvtr. & Supply Co., recently re-organized, as reported in the June 14 Journals.

Ft. Dodge, Ia.—Thieves recently broke into the Farmers Feed Mill's office. They gained entrance by prying a window but only got a few pennies for their trouble.—Art Torkelson.

Boone, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. & Livestock Co. has installed a new Western Corn Sheller and a new ear corn leg and buckets. W. C. Walker is the manager.—Art Torkelson.

Davenport, Ia.—The Davenport Milling & Feed Co. has opened a new poultry and stock feed mill, in which has been installed a feed mixer that thoroly mixes 1,500 pounds in 12 minutes.

Toledo, Ia.—Fire threatened the Toledo Grain Co.'s elevator on June 29, when there was a small blaze in the cob house adjoining, which was put out before the arrival of the fire department.

Melbourne, Ia.—According to the will of C. B. Johnson, whose death was reported in the Journals last number, operator of elevators at Roland and at this point, the elevator here is to be sold and the proceeds invested in land.

Calamus, Ia.—John F. Mueller, pres. of F. Mueller & Sons, grain and seed dealers operating an elevator here, was married on June 21 to Miss Clara Vetter. After a trip to the Canadian northwest and the Pacific Coast states, Mr. and Mrs. Mueller will reside here.

Stratford, Ia.—The Stratford Grain & Supply Co. is re-roofing its wire warehouse, re-tarring the roofs of the coal and lumber sheds, painting the residence for the manager and building a new gravel approach to the office scale. H. L. Christensen is manager.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Holland, Ia.—Hei Heronimus is erecting an elevator here of steel tanks, three in number, each having capacity of a carload. Filling the tanks will be done by the suction process, there being no dump. An office will be built and a concrete floor from which the unloading will be done. The work will be completed in time to take care of the new crop. This is the second elevator for Holland.

Spencer, Ia.—We have been specializing in popcorn here for the last 20 years growing and contracting a considerable acreage. As popcorn has been rather dull for the last year or two we have handled more or less grain thru our Spencer elevator. Grain shipments are increasing as prices advance. We have also recently resumed grinding operations for local feeders.—R. M. Tuttle Popcorn Co., K. R. Tuttle.

Griswold, Ia.—Henry Hansen, who with his son operates an elevator here, was painfully tho fortunately not seriously injured, on June 22, at his elevator. Grain was being elevated to the top and the bin becoming full, the corn was spilling over the side and coming down the elevator shaft. Mr. Hansen got into the lift to go up and adjust the spouts for putting the corn into another bin, and as the lift started, reached over to push the corn over, making the lift give a lurch, which threw him over on his side on the top of the bin, his legs being caught between the lift and the guides and holding him fast. He pulled one foot loose but could not move the other one, which was held tight by the lift, until his son came to his rescue. Fortunately, he escaped with only some very bad bruises.

## KANSAS

Blue Rapids, Kan.—The Blue Rapids Milling & Elvtr. Co. has installed a new ½-ton truck.

Frankfort, Kan.—The J. A. Sconce elevator was damaged by fire at 1 a. m., June 23, which had its origin in some cobs.

Girard, Kan.—The elevator of the Crawford County Farmers' Union Co-op. Ass'n was slightly damaged by fire June 17.

Black Wolf, Kan.—Vic Saunders has been appointed manager of the elevator here recently purchased by the Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co., of Kansas City.

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Chetopa, Kan.—Louis Rapalino, of Faulkner, has leased the old Pratt Elvtr. and will buy grain here as well as at Faulkner this season.

Salina, Kan.—The Faith-Bailey Grain Co. has been formed by the consolidation of the Roy Faith Grain Co. and the Paul Bailey Grain Co.

Wichita, Kan.—Fire, resulting from lightning during the night of June 29, damaged the Commerce Mill, a commercial feed mill, to the extent of \$10,000. Repairs will be made at once.

Valley Falls, Kan.—Thomas A. Hatfield, who leased the Ragan Elvtr. and has been operating it for about two months, is reported as having decided to discontinue business late in June.

Galatia, Kan.—I have leased the Carl Lebsack elevator at this point and will operate it in connection with the one I recently bot at Wilson. Richard Morgenstern will be manager at Galatia.—A. T. Wilson.

Ryus (Satanta p. o.), Kan.—Louis Mangles has been named manager of the Security elevator, succeeding Carl Lockard, resigned. Mr. Mangles has been employed at the Pettit elevator at Satanta, which closed in June.

Hudson, Kan.—The Stevens-Scott Grain Co., of Wichita, has leased the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, and put Merle Brown, of Seward, in charge. The Gano Grain Co., which leased the elevator last year, gave it up June 1.

Lebanon, Kan.—Mail addressed to the C. E. Robinson Elvtr. Co. is returned by the post-office department, marked "Quit business here." This company's elevator, one of the oldest buildings in Lebanon, burned last November, as reported at the time.

Ellsworth, Kan.—H. C. Vogtel has suspended his plans for operating the former Lee flour mill here this year, as reported in the Journals last number, on account of the bad wheat crop in western Kansas and the high prices of milling wheat in this section.

Cheney, Kan.—We installed a new 6-foot Strong-Scott Air Lift just before harvest, purchased thru the White Star Co. We also re-conditioned our elevator bins, giving us around 50,000 bus. capacity for handling grain.—Friesen Grain Co., D. F. Friesen.

Neodesha, Kan.—It is rumored that an alfalfa dehydrating and grinding plant may be erected here by the owners of the Excello Sales Co., of Joplin, Mo., formerly a branch of the Excello Feed Mills, of St. Joseph, but now operated as a feed distributing business.

Wilson, Kan.—I have bot the elevator here generally known as the A. J. Elvtr. but which the Farmers Union Co-op. has owned for the last two years. E. L. Rickel has leased the elevator I have operated since July, 1931. The McLeod Grain Co. formerly owned the elevator I have bot from the farmers.—A. T. Wilson, Art Wilson Grain Co.

Topeka, Kan.—The Inter-Ocean Mill, owned by the Wichita Flour Mills Co., burned June 27, after being struck by lightning in a severe storm; loss, approximately \$175,000 partly insured. Quick action of the firemen saved the 450,000-bu. elevator, altho the cupola ignited from the mill fire. The capacity of the mill was 1,400 barrels of flour daily, and the equipment was practically new, as the Wichita Co. installed new equipment when it bot the mill from the Willis Norton Co. a few years ago. The mill will be rebuilt.

McCune, Kan.—The Crawford County Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n's elevator caught fire at 1 p. m., June 23, but by the quick action of volunteer fire fighters the damage was confined to about \$150, covered by insurance. The fire started from a trash fire that had been built two days before and was that to have been put out, but it started up again and as soon as the cob pile near the elevator caught fire the flames shot up the cob chute and set the top of the 65-foot elevator afire. Only a small amount of grain in the elevator was damaged by the water.

Satanta, Kan.—C. F. McDonald, who with his sons has operated an elevator here for 10 years, under the name of Farmers Elvtr. & Merchandise Co., also filling station and garage, died very unexpectedly June 18, from a heart attack, at the age of 54 years. Mr. McDonald had been in the grain business all his life, and prior to coming to Satanta had been a leading grain dealer in Garden City for 15 years. He went to Garden City in 1908 as manager of the Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, which was the first large elevator there. Burial was at Garden City. His wife and three sons survive him.

## KENTUCKY

Somerset, Ky.—Somerset Milling Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$15,000; incorporators: Mitchell Taylor, S. G. Vaughn, Victor Taylor and P. H. Taylor.

Mayfield, Ky.—A storage shed of the Mayfield Milling Co., about 3,000 bus. of corn and a company truck burned at about 9 p. m., June 27; loss, \$2,500; covered by insurance.

Adairville, Ky.—The Adairville Roller Mill, operated for the past four years by V. H. Burchett & Co., burned early in the morning of June 15; loss, \$15,000; insurance, \$4,600; some corn, 155 barrels of flour and 4,000 new wheat sacks were destroyed also.

## LOUISIANA

New Orleans, La.—Algiers Feed Mill, incorporated; capital stock, 700 shares of no par value; incorporators: John A. Hunn, E. M. Estalote and Antonio Estalote.

## MARYLAND

Woodbine, Md.—Stock stored at this location and owned by J. M. DeLashmott & Son, who operate an elevator and feed mill, was destroyed by fire caused by the burning of an exposing building on June 25.

### BALTIMORE LETTER

Leading Baltimore bakers increased their bread prices 2 cents per loaf and made a readjustment in the weight of the loaves on July 7.—R. C. N.

John M. Dennis, formerly in the grain export business in Baltimore, and who recently resigned as president of the Union Trust Co. of Maryland, has become engaged in the dairy business in Baltimore County.—R. C. N.

Effective July 16, rates on grain and grain products from points on the Eastern Shore of Maryland taking the 8-cent rate for Pennsylvania Railroad local delivery, will be reduced when for Baltimore & Ohio delivery.—R. C. N.

Blanchard Randall, senior member of the grain exporting firm of Gill & Fisher, has reopened his country home, "Cloud Capped," in Catonsville, Md., which he and his family are now occupying for the summer.—R. C. N.

Blackburn & Co. has been incorporated to act as agents of corporations in the sale of grain and farm products; capital stock, 400 shares of \$100 par value each; incorporators: Charles P. Blackburn, Deborah F. Blackburn and Edith S. Blackburn. Office will be in the Chamber of Commerce Bldg. Charles P. Blackburn, head of the concern, has been connected with the grain receiving and exporting trade of this market for over 50 years.—R. C. N.

Lewis G. Lederer, of Lederer Bros., grain commission merchants, has returned from a southern business trip and reports that the banking situation in the Carolinas is not yet sufficiently cleared up to insure a normal flow of business in important towns of that section.—R. C. N.

## MICHIGAN

Rose City, Mich.—Windstorm slightly damaged the plant of the Rose City Elvtr. Co. recently.

Omer, Mich.—Windstorm slightly damaged the property of the Omer Mill & Elvtr. Co. on June 11.

Britton, Mich.—Tom Wardle, proprietor of a grist mill here, has filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy.

Detroit, Mich.—Plans for a 60x110-foot malt house are being prepared for the H. W. Rickel Co., maltsters.

Pigeon, Mich.—The plant of the Co-op. Elvtr. & Milling Ass'n was slightly damaged by windstorm on June 11.

Kinde, Mich.—A brick building is under construction here for the Farmers Elvtr. Co. Plans call for a full basement, built-in vault and steam heat.

Romeo, Mich.—Gray & Son have installed an "Economy" electro-magnetic separator at their elevator, to eliminate the tramp iron fire hazard in their feed mill.

Richville, Mich.—Richard Hoerline recently added an "Economy" electro-magnetic separator to his feed mill equipment to lessen the fire hazard at his elevator.

Cass City, Mich.—The Farm Produce Co., in order to eliminate the tramp iron fire hazard, recently added an "Economy" electro-magnetic separator at its feed mill and elevator.

Lansing, Mich.—On July 1 the new state sales tax went into effect in this state. Under its provisions retail bakers must collect a 3% tax on gross sales, this in addition to his \$1 license.

Traverse City, Mich.—The Traverse City Milling Co. has installed a feed mixer. Paul Aplers, for a number of years Northwestern representative for Purina Mills, has recently taken over the management.

Homer, Mich.—The receiver for the Cortright Milling Co. (whose plant consists of an elevator, feed mill and flour mill) has been discharged and the company re-organized, with the following officers: Pres., George Rising; sec'y-treas., J. C. Crane. The former pres., who had held that position for the last 30 years, Mrs. Jennie Rising, died recently.

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Lennon, Mich.—Ford Chapman, former manager of the Lennon Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, is operating his own business in a leased warehouse here and has recently built an addition and installed some cleaning machines.

Dimondale, Mich.—Geo. H. Ward & Sons have purchased the bean elevator at this station from the Cushman Co., of Lansing. The elevator has been idle for several years. Mr. Ward has been manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Mason.

Adrian, Mich.—About 75 elevator men and millers from southern Michigan and northern Ohio held a meeting here on the evening of June 30 at the Lenawee Country Club, to discuss and study the Michigan sales tax law which went into effect the following day, and also other matters of interest to the trade.

South Lyons, Mich.—James B. Calhoun is installing feed mill machinery in warehouse at this station, and is using an attrition mill with built-in electro-magnetic separator and air feed conveying system driven by a 20-h.p. fully-enclosed pipe-ventilated motor. A crusher, sheller, and 10-h.p. motor will be installed later.

Lowell, Mich.—The headquarters of the General Bean Co. have been moved from Grand Rapids to this city. Messrs. Hammerslag and Tinkham, who are in direct charge of the company's affairs, are now located in offices in the company's plant adjacent to the Runciman Elvtr. Office equipment includes the latest type of telegraph instruments.

Alma, Mich.—Two warehouse buildings south of the Alma Roller Mills and bean elevator, owned by J. H. McFarland, burned at about 10 p. m., June 23; loss, about \$5,000; partly insured. The warehouses were partly filled with beans, alfalfa meal, hay, straw and fertilizer, most of which was destroyed. Mr. McFarland expects to rebuild the larger of the two buildings as soon as possible.

Williamston, Mich.—The alfalfa mill here, which has operated for some time under the name of the Wolverine Alfalfa Milling Co., and which has been shut down for a number of weeks, re-opened early this month under new management, that of Quinlan Bros. New mill machinery has been installed, increasing the efficiency of the plant, and it is planned to install an additional mill later, which will increase the capacity of the plant.

Hart, Mich.—Fire occurring about 3 o'clock on the morning of July 7 totally destroyed the bean warehouse owned by D. Burns Hutchins and severely damaged about two cars of beans. The John Wallace Estate bean elevator across the sidetrack also caught fire, and had it not been for a box car between the two plants, would also have probably been a total loss, together with several other warehouses nearby. The local fire department did an excellent job in preventing the spread of fire to other buildings. About three cars of beans in the Wallace Elevator were severely damaged. It is thought that the fire was set by tramps, either intentionally or thru carelessness. About forty hoboes have been making Hart their headquarters for the past thirty days, and it is thought that the fire was set for revenge because of their being refused a handout of beans and potatoes. It is quite probable that the warehouse will not be rebuilt, but that the bean business will be carried on in another warehouse owned by Mr. Hutchins. As usual, electric wiring was first blamed for the fire but the circuits in this building were branches from another building and examination showed that the fuses on these circuits had not blown, indicating that there had been no trouble on either the electric light or power lines.

## MINNESOTA

Wheaton, Minn.—An addition is being built to the elevator owned by the Monarch Elvtr. Co. here.

Wells, Minn.—C. W. Siebert has sold his feed mill here to two brothers from Mapleton, who will grind feed and buy grain.

Rushmore, Minn.—The charter of the Farmers Co-op. Grain & Supply Co. has been renewed for another 20-year period.

Porter, Minn.—Lightning struck the cupola and did some damage to the siding at the Eagle Roller Mill Co.'s elevator on June 11.

Redwood Falls, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here has been painted and repaired, the T. E. Ibberson Co. doing the work.

Wessington, Minn.—The Eagle Roller Mill Co.'s elevator at this point has been repaired and repainted by the T. E. Ibberson Co.'s crew of men.

Clinton, Minn.—On June 25 the north end of the driveway and chimney of the elevator of the Farmers National Warehouse Corp. were damaged by windstorm.

Duluth, Minn.—R. J. Huseby, wheat buyer for the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., recently transferred from Omaha, Neb., is a new member of the Board of Trade.

Slayton, Minn.—The safe in the office of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. was badly damaged by thieves who gained an entrance early Sunday morning, June 11, but got nothing for their pains.

Cottonwood, Minn.—D. C. Hanson, of Tower City, N. D., has succeeded S. M. Roti as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, who resigned recently after serving in that capacity for 14 years.

Belle Plaine, Minn.—The Hagen Grain & Coal Co. is a new company, with Martin O. Hagen as pres. and manager. The Blakeley elevator has been leased and a general grain business will be conducted.

Dumont, Minn.—Burglars paid a visit to the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s office during the night of June 14, for the second time within a year, but failed to get anything, altho they broke the combination off the safe.

Lake Wilson, Minn.—Frank Larson, of Garvin, is the new manager of the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n's elevator, succeeding Henry Nett, who tendered his resignation after being offered a wage that was unsatisfactory to him.

Warren, Minn.—Fire was discovered about 1:30 a. m., Sunday, June 18, in the office of the Salyards Grain Co., but fortunately was put out by the fire department before much damage was done. Altho the cause was not definitely known, it was thought to have been the careless throwing of lighted cigarettes.

St. Cloud, Minn.—The Farm Service Stores, Inc., has awarded contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the erection of an especially large warehouse to be built in addition to its present plant. The company already has large warehouses and feed mill units in operation here. The buildings will be iron-clad and work will be started at once.

Luverne, Minn.—A hearing on the petition of the Omaha Railway Co. (filed several months ago), seeking permission to abandon 28 miles of its road running between this point and Doon, was held on June 15 at this point, Commissioner Frank W. Mattson, of the Minnesota State Railroad & Warehouse Commission, presiding. One of those opposing the abandonment who was called to the witness stand was Andrew Jensen, sec'y of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. at Ash Creek, whose elevator, like the one at Lakewood, will be left without rail service of any sort if the road is abandoned. The officials of the railroad claim that the 28 mile stretch of road is not only failing to pay its way but is losing money, having lost \$50,000 last year. Opponents of the abandonment all claimed that the showing by the railroad company was not a fair one, pointing to crop shortages in this section during the past five years, which they said was one reason for the loss in shipping tonnage. They cited the depression and other factors over which no one has any control, but which will be remedied with the return of normal times. They pointed out the damage to elevators all along the line and urged that the Interstate Commerce Commission refuse the railroad's petition. It was expected that it would be several weeks before the Commission would rule on the petition, and even if the railroad's request is granted, it would be months before the service on the line would be suspended.

Springfield, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is installing a new 15-ton truck scale.

Stewart, Minn.—P. A. Forcier has succeeded Fred Dovenmuhle as manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator. Mr. Forcier was formerly manager of the Empire Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, also at this point, which was destroyed by fire some time ago and not rebuilt.

## MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

On July 8 the boards of grain appeal at this city and at Duluth met here to establish Minnesota grades on all grains and seeds for the coming crop year.

Harry J. Morgan, superintendent at the Monarch elevator of F. H. Peavey & Co., died very unexpectedly from a heart attack late in June. He was 62 years of age.

At the recent election of the Northwest Country Elvtr. Ass'n, Pres. George K. Labatt and Vice-Pres. Albert H. Thompson were re-elected; the following directors were elected, with one still remaining to be chosen: M. R. Devaney, L. J. Carlin, Fred C. Riebe and George Chilton. Ray B. Bowden is sec'y.

An inspection trip to the experimental grain plots and plant disease nurseries at the University Farm, by several hundred members of the Chamber of Commerce was scheduled to be made on July 11, from 2:30 until 5 p. m. R. P. Woodworth, general chairman of the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n, had charge of arrangements.

The Cargill Elvtr. Co. has let the contract to the Jas. Stewart Corp. for rebuilding its working house burned recently. The new steel working house will be 180 feet high. A 25,000-bu. receiving and shipping leg will serve two large receiving sinks and a 6,000-bu. cleaner leg will serve 8 large cleaners. The tanks damaged by the fire will be repaired and put in service soon.

## MISSOURI

Charleston, Mo.—The R. C. Davis Cotton & Grain Co., Inc., is the successor to Wyatt-Davis & Co.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Ralston Purina Co. has installed a new plant, with the latest machinery and equipment, for the manufacture of commercial soy bean products.

Frankford, Mo.—The Frankford Roller Mill has been sold at trustees' sale. C. E. Latimer bid it in for the Exchange Bank. It is reported that milling operations may be resumed.

Cuba, Mo.—The Hertlein Bros., who have been operating the flour mill here for several years, have dissolved partnership, John having sold his interest to his nephews, two sons of Fred Hertlein.

Jonesburg, Mo.—Theo. Welge has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, coming from Foristell, where he managed the Producers Grain Co.'s elevator for nine years.

Tarkio, Mo.—The plant of the Tarkio Mill & Elvtr. Co., formerly known as the Tarkio Molasses Feed Mill, owned by P. R. Low, burned June 20, at 11 p. m. loss, \$11,000; insurance, \$6,000. A carload of feed, recently received, together with other feed was destroyed.

Sikeston, Mo.—At the Mill "A" plant of the Scott County Milling Co. here, a new engine house, 22x58 feet, of brick and concrete, has just been completed, in which a large Corliss engine will soon be installed, the engine now in use being retained as auxiliary power.

Hope, Mo.—The Hermann Savings Bank recently sold the Kemper Mill property here to H. C. Stephan, of Bay, for \$175. The property consists of a three-story mill, well built and fully equipped, dwelling house and barn and other outbuildings, also 20 acres of land.

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Aurora, Mo.—The resignation has been announced of J. S. Flaunt, sec'y and manager of the Majestic Milling Co., which operates a small line of elevators.

#### KANSAS CITY LETTER

Douglas McIntyre, who for several years has been with the export department of the Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co. here, has resigned, effective July 1.

Kansas City, Mo.—The local office of the Houston Port Bureau has been closed, because of lack of export business, and E. W. Boldt, manager of the branch, is now at the headquarters office in Houston, Tex.

Recent applicants for membership in the Board of Trade include John J. Wolcott, of Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., and son of the late J. J. Wolcott, on transfer from J. F. Hughes, who has retired from the grain business.

The corner of the main mill building of the Rodney Milling Co. was struck by lightning during a severe electrical storm on June 27, with only nominal damage, some bricks being dislodged. The elevator was not struck.

The volume of trading in wheat futures on the Board of Trade on June 26 fell only 36,000 bus. short of making a new all-time record. On that day the trade amounted to 10,384,000 bus., the previous record being 10,420,000 bus. on July 16, 1929. The volume of trading in all grain futures, wheat and corn combined, established a new record at 12,758,000 bus., the former record being 11,266,000 bus. on July 18, 1929.

#### MONTANA

Musselshell, Mont.—An elevator here has been re-opened, with Clyde Eden in charge.

Corvallis, Mont.—Hau's feed mill burned June 23 in a fire that destroyed several businesses, incurring a total loss of \$30,000.

Anaconda, Mont.—On June 21 a barn detached fifty feet from the feed mill of James O'Leary burned and damaged the paint and roofing on the north side of the mill.

Poplar, Mont.—A new 10-ton, 16-foot truck scale with a steel frame and a S. & S. dump is being installed in the elevator belonging to the Winter-Truesdell-Diercks Co., by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Nashua, Mont.—Nashua Farmers Union Co-op. Elvtr. Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators: M. M. Bowichinger, A. Nibakken, Ivan B. Allman, Harry Heikens and Wm. A. Grady. Buying or building an elevator is being considered.

Glendive, Mont.—The International Elvtr. Co., of Duluth, Minn., owns two elevators here. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has men here wrecking one elevator and clearing the site. The materials of this building are being shipped to another point in Montana.

Great Falls, Mont.—Liquidation of storage obligations of the Lake Grain Co. has been practically completed by the state department of agriculture. The majority of the storage ticket holders have been paid 75% of the value of the receipts and the final 25% will be paid within 30 days from about June 10. Payments may be delayed somewhat in cases where legal technicalities enter into the settlement.

#### NEBRASKA

Omaha, Neb.—Applicants for membership in the Board of Trade include the Boettcher-Newton Co., of Denver, which has branches in this city, Colorado Springs, Chicago, New York and Philadelphia.

Panama, Neb.—The Kroese Grain Co. recently installed a Bender Spur Gear Electric Lift in its elevator.

Hansen, Neb.—The Farmers Terminal Elvtr. Co. is installing a Bender Worm Gear Dump in its new plant.

Brule, Neb.—C. E. Trump is erecting a 22,000-bu. elevator on the site of the elevator that burned several months ago.

Grand Island, Neb.—The Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co. sustained slight damage to its electrical equipment several weeks ago.

Sunol, Neb.—I now have charge of an elevator here.—Thomas P. Rehder [former operator of elevator and feed mill at Hillrose, Colo.].

Humphrey, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s office was entered by thieves, during the night of June 12, who took approximately \$20 in cash from the safe.

St. Paul, Neb.—A. J. Thomsen has been appointed manager of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co.'s elevator here, succeeding L. J. Puncochar, manager for a number of years.

Pawnee City, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. and the Farmers Produce House have been put under one management, that of Ray R. Eddy, by the Farmers Union, in order to reduce expenses of operation.

Omaha, Neb.—S. W. Deveny, who has been located at Duluth, Minn., as wheat buyer for the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., has been transferred to this city, changing places with R. J. Huseby, formerly wheat buyer here.

Falls City, Neb.—The Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co., of Kansas City, which opened a wire office here on June 25, as reported in the Journals last number, is correspondent for the Bartlett Frazier Co. The new office has a private wire.

York, Neb.—A. F. Conrad, who for several years has conducted a grain brokerage business in McCook, Neb., has opened a new grain brokerage business here. Due to the drouth, crop conditions did not encourage the continuation of the business in McCook. Mr. Conrad was formerly affiliated with the Updike Grain Co. for a number of years.

#### NEW ENGLAND

Marshfield, Vt.—John French has discontinued his feed mill at this point.

Boston, Mass.—The Boston Grain & Flour Exchange will hold its second golf tournament of the season on July 18, at West Newton, Mass., at the Woodland Golf Club.

Great Barrington, Mass.—Edwin J. Potter, well known in the feed industry thruout New England and former head of Potter & Taylor, feed manufacturers here, died July 1 at the age of 66 after a short illness.

#### NEW YORK

Collins, N. Y.—The plant of the James H. Gray Milling Co. was damaged by fire of undetermined origin on June 16.

Fredonia, N. Y.—Harry F. Salhoff has filed a paper in court to do business under the name of the Jamestown Feed & Supply Co.

New York, N. Y.—Curtis B. Dall, son-in-law of President Roosevelt, has become a general partner in the brokerage firm of Fenner, Beane & Ungerleider.

Syracuse, N. Y.—The New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual convention in this city, at the Onondaga Hotel, Aug. 17 and 18. Local members will act as hosts. E. C. Jones, of Weedsport, is chairman of the com'ite on arrangements.

#### NORTH DAKOTA

Portland, N. D.—B. E. Rockney has taken over the management of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Paulson, N. D.—On June 19 wind loosened the driveway from the elevator of the Farmers National Warehouse Corp.

Cleveland, N. D.—The elevator belonging to Williams Bros. at this station has been repaired and painted by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Finley, N. D.—Melvin Peterson, of Wales, N. D., and formerly of Warwick, where he owned and operated an elevator, has been appointed manager of the Finley Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding C. A. Skele, who has been manager since 1916, and has resigned to take up farming near Kirkhoven, Minn.

New Rockford, N. D.—Erickson & Kanikkeberg have taken over the James Valley grain elevator, formerly operated by George Streeter & Co.

Sharon, N. D.—Theodore Bergen, buyer for 12 years for the now closed elevator of the Monarch Elvtr. Co., has been transferred to Nome by the company.

Petrel, N. D.—The new manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator and bulk oil station is Benjamin Halverson, formerly of Selfridge, N. D., where he managed an elevator.

Selfridge, N. D.—Benjamin Halverson, manager of the Dodge Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here for the past year, resigned recently and went to Petrel, N. D. He has been succeeded by C. Erks, of Trail City, S. D.

Edmore, N. D.—The Farmers Shipping & Supply Co. is having the T. E. Ibberson Co. make general repairs on its plant here. Considerable new equipment is being installed. All roller bearing equipment will be a part of the changes.

Williston, N. D.—Notwithstanding the competition of an elevator financed by the Federal Farm Board, the Farmers Elvtr. Co. reports another successful year. In fact, it shows a profit over and above all expenses of \$3,852. This company was in operation long before the Farm Board was thought of, and its record for doing business at a profit under the able management of C. A. Johnson dissuaded its directors from submitting to the domination of the northwestern subsidiary of the Farm Board, which made every effort to induce the successful Farmers Elvtr. Co. into turning its property over to the subsidiary and joining the Farm Board setup. Failing to coerce the established Farmers Elvtr. Co. into joining the Farm Board's northwestern branch, the racketeers erected a large elevator at Williston at an expense of considerably over \$100,000. Its failure to lure the farmers from supporting their own company is a pleasing testimonial to the loyalty of the farmers to Manager Johnson. No one has yet discovered any need for the erection of this new modern plant of large capacity at Williston, but inasmuch as the taxpayers foot the bill, the racketeers don't care.

#### OHIO

Gallipolis, O.—The Resener Flour Mill here has again passed into the hands of Ed Resener.

Lilly Chapel, O.—On June 24 the buildings of Sark & Plum (elevator operators) were damaged by wind.

Elmwood Station (Circleville p. o.), O.—Wind damaged the elevator buildings of John G. Boggs on June 3.

Brookville, O.—The Brookville Farmers Grain Co. sustained slight windstorm damage to its property on May 9.

Elmira, O.—Wind damaged the roofing and siding on the property of Calvin Amstutz, elevator operator, on June 26.

LaRue, O.—The LaRue Farmers Exchange Co. has made W. Jay Benton manager of its three elevators, located at this point, at Agosta and DeCliff.

Pemberton, O.—A severe wind on June 3 damaged the roofing on the elevator of J. W. Simmons and also damaged the buildings of the Farmers Exchange Co.

Curtice, O.—The 25-barrel mill of the Collier Milling Co. here has been leased to Vernon Fetterman, former head miller at the National Milling Co.'s plant at Toledo, O.

Tontogany, O.—Harry Burner, formerly clerk at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Deshler, O., has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point.

Arlington, O.—The Arlington Elvtr. & Supply Co. has installed an up-to-date corn sheller and some new elevating equipment. The east section of the elevator has also been refloored and other improvements have been made.

Delphos, O.—Fred C. Geise, manager of the Delphos Equity Exchange Co.'s elevator for the past 14 years, has resigned. His successor is Joseph Beckman, clerk of the township and employed at a local drug store.

Mt. Sterling, O.—After 50 years of continuous use, the grain elevator here owned for the last 11 years by the T. M. Crites Co., of Circleville, has been closed by court order involving all of the Crites property in Madison and Pickaway counties.

**Scoular-Bishop Grain Co.**

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ST. JOSEPH, MO.

**Southwestern Wheat and Corn  
Operating Stratton Elevator  
2,000,000 Bus. Capacity**



Englewood, O.—Russell Royer, who has been employed at the J. F. Stewart Elevtr. Co.'s elevator here for eight years, being manager the last three years, resigned last month to take the position of assistant manager at the elevator of the Troy Grain & Supply Co., at Troy, O.

Springfield, O.—The Ohio Farmers Grain & Milling Co., a co-operative affiliated with the Farmers National Grain Corp., is being organized here and was recently incorporated. Present plans are to take over the ownership and management of the plant of the Ansted & Burk Co., which has a grain storage capacity of 360,000 bus.

Mt. Vernon, O.—It was reported at a meeting of the city council on June 19, that the Northwestern Mill & Elevtr. Co. would deed to the city necessary ground for a proposed river improvement project if the city would aid the company in relieving it of paying taxes on six acres of river front land which are not there now, due to action of the water.

## OKLAHOMA

Blanchard, Okla.—A new feed mixer has been installed by the Blanchard Mill & Ice Co.

Dodge, Okla.—J. E. Singer, of Sarcoxie, Mo., has leased the elevator and mill here and is operating them.

Rusk, Okla.—Bud Ross has been transferred from Fairview to this station as manager of the Wheat Pool Elevtr.

Ryan, Okla.—J. E. Shields, of Marlow, has leased the elevator here from the Temple Milling Co. His son, E. J. Shields, will manage the plant.

Fairview, Okla.—C. Christensen, of Cherokee, has been transferred to this point as manager of the Wheat Pool Elevtr., succeeding Bud Ross, who has been transferred to Rusk as manager there.

Yewet, Okla.—J. H. McCready is operating his new 25,000-bu. elevator, reported in the Journals last number as having been completed, under the name of the J. H. McCready Grain Co.

Fairview, Okla.—L. E. Foster, who has been with the Bowersock Mills & Power Co. for four years, has been transferred from Sterling, Kan., to this point, as manager of the company's elevator here.

Buffalo, Okla.—Earl Williams, who has been helper at the Oklahoma Wheat Pool's elevator for some time, has been made manager, succeeding Elbert Gass, who resigned recently to go to Kismet, Kan.

Carmen, Okla.—J. T. Bales has leased the Oklahoma Wheat Pool's elevator, closed for several weeks, and is operating it, assisted by Ralph McCrady, who formerly operated the McCrady Grain Co. here.

Crescent, Okla.—The Crescent Milling Co. has made some improvements at its elevator, including raising the cupola two feet and installing a new unloader. The cotton house has been covered with corrugated iron.

Lela, Okla.—The elevator here, owned by Will McCall, Bill Staneart, J. T. Bishop, Henry Schone and Henry Bishop, has been repaired and put in good condition again, after being closed for several years, and is again operating.

Clinton, Okla.—Grain dealers of this section of the state held a meeting on the evening of June 14, in the office of the Newkirk Grain Co., with 15 in attendance, and discussed matters of interest to grain men, including probable yield and prices of grain for this season. C. T. James, of Gage, pres., and C. F. Prouty, of Oklahoma City, sec'y, of the Oklahoma Grain Dealers Ass'n, were present and spoke.

## PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Monroe, Ore.—Ted Kowalsky is building a new grain warehouse, to be 40x70 feet, capacity nearly 500 tons of sacked grain. It is nearing completion.

Seattle, Wash.—The Pacific Continental Grain Co., Inc., a subsidiary of the Continental Grain Co., of New York, has leased the Hanford St. Elevtr. here. Louis LaFarge has been appointed Seattle manager for the company.

Tacoma, Wash.—W. C. Theda, manager of the Tacoma Grain Co., was elected pres. of the North Pacific Millers Ass'n at its annual meeting, June 22, at Spokane. Mr. Theda is a past pres. of the Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Salem, Ore.—The fact that co-operative organizations will be exempt from the state sales tax, to be voted on July 21, is sufficient reason for its defeat, according to the independent feed trade, which feels it should be permitted to compete fairly.

Davenport, Wash.—It is planned to start the Big Bend Mill here, which is under lease to the Terminal Trading Co., of Seattle, about July 20. Reconditioning the mill has been in progress for several weeks. Frank Hall, of Spokane, will be in charge of the plant, which includes an elevator also.

Lewiston, Ida.—A request for an increase in storage and handling charges on grain was recently filed with the public utilities commission by the Vollmer Clearwater Grain Co., of this city. The company asked for an increase from 75c to \$1 a ton for handling grain in storage, and from 10 to 15c a ton per month for storage.

Seattle, Wash.—Soya Millers, Inc., has been re-organized and L. L. Heines, active in the feed trade in different parts of the country for some time, has been made pres. and general manager. Mr. Heines was at one time with Purina Mills, St. Louis, for eight years. The manufacture of fish meals is a specialty of Soya Millers, who also manufacture feed concentrates.

Cheney, Wash.—Construction of three additional concrete storage tanks at an estimated cost of \$20,000 will be started immediately by the Martin Grain & Milling Co., according to Governor Clarence D. Martin, while on a short vacation from duties of state, the tanks to have a capacity of 100,000 bus., bringing the total of the Martin mill to 500,000 bus. It is anticipated the tanks will be completed by Aug. 15 to take care of the new crop.—F. K. H.

Waterville, Wash.—We are taking on the agency for the grange insurance, which seems to work in very nicely. We have houses which are able to handle 650,000 bus. that are controlled from the head office here. Altogether there are seven stations. The only improvements that we are making is to install a platform scale in the elevator at Douglas, for the purpose of receiving, but we are still going to use the hopper scales for shipping.—J. O. Higgins, mgr., Waterville Union Grain Co.

Salem, Ore.—It has now been discovered by the state department of agriculture that it will be practically impossible to enforce the new grain warehouse law regarding warehouse receipts, referred to in the last number of the Journals. This decision was arrived at after a conference with the grain trade and later investigations as to the validity of the law. After consultation with their attorneys, some of the large warehousing companies threatened to get out an injunction. The grain trade favors stricter supervision of country grain warehouses and a uniform warehouse receipt that really means something. But the law recently passed can not be complied with by the trade, and it will now be two years before anything further can be done by legislation. The status of the matter now is that warehouse companies will issue their own kind of warehouse receipts.

## PORTLAND LETTER

Archie A. Ryer, who was the Seattle manager of the Farmers National Grain Corp. until the past year, when he was transferred to the Portland office, has been appointed to succeed Henry W. Collins, resigned, as vice-pres. and general manager of the western division of the Farmers National, effective July 1. Mr. Collins remaining until July 15 in an advisory capacity. Harold Sanford, former export manager for the National Corp., will be assistant manager.

A general reduction of 20% in the grain tariff and some minor charges excepted have been voted by the Portland dock commission, as a means of furthering the cause of the Northwest grain grower. At the same session of the city council they authorized the construction of a conveyor for handling sacked wheat from river boats and barges and to study methods of taking bulk wheat from river boats. The new lower tariff on wheat became effective at the outset of the new cereal year, July 1. Wharfage will remain at 25c a ton on both sacked and bulk wheat, but carloading and unloading delivery to vessel, smutting and virtually all other charges will be cut 20% for the ensuing 12 months. During the past year 35% reduction was allowed where one shipper handled 250,000 or more tons within the cereal year.—F. K. H.

J. J. Lavin, now associated with Minister Alfred Sze, of the Chinese government, was formerly grain manager in Portland for the Sperry Flour Co. About three years ago he went to Great Falls, Mont., as grain buyer for the Rocky Mountain Elevtr. Co.—F. K. H.

It is reported that a financing plan is being worked out by which local units of the Farmers National Grain Corp. would buy the warehouses owned by the Farmers National Warehouse Corp. On account of the decrease in value of nearly all property, the present valuation of the warehouses is much less than the price paid for them.

Portland, Ore.—[Special].—Henry W. Collins, upon his arrival here by plane June 23 in an interview with representative of Grain & Feed Journals, announced that he was leaving the grain co-operative field to re-enter the private grain business. Effective July 1, Mr. Collins will resign as head of the Farmers' National Grain Corp. on the Pacific Coast to become head of the new Pacific Continental Grain Co., subsidiary of the Continental Grain Co., whose main headquarters are in Paris. Details of plans for the advent of the Continental Grain Co. in the Pacific Coast field will be formulated early next week with the arrival here of Pres. Fraurer of the Continental Grain Co., of New York. Negotiations are said to be pending for handling wheat thru Terminal No. 4, of this city. Mr. Collins stated that his resignation from the Farmers' National is no reflection upon the co-operative movement, and he will continue to be sincerely interested in the problems of the producer, as he has been during the past 25 years in which he has been engaged in the grain business in the Pacific Northwest. Mr. Collins has been with the Farmers' National for three years and organized the Pacific Coast division. Prior to that he lived at Pendleton and maintained offices both in Portland and Seattle. With T. Harry Banfield, of this city, he operates a wheat ranch in the Pendleton country. For 13 years he was pres. of the Pendleton-Round-Up. He is a member of the state racing commission, recently appointed by Governor Meier.—F. K. H. [The Continental Co. has branches thruout the Middle West, and operates the Continental Export Co., Kansas City, with storage of 2,500,000 bus.; Continental Export Co., St. Louis, with storage of 4,000,000 bus.; the Sunset Elevtr., Galveston, Tex., having a capacity of 1,000,000 bus., and has offices at Chicago, Minneapolis, Duluth and Winnipeg.]

## PENNSYLVANIA

Harrisburg, Pa.—The Paxton Flour & Feed Co. [which has been in business 61 years] dissolved as of Mar. 31, 1933, and the charter was surrendered on June 5. Since Apr. 1, 1933, the Paxton Flour & Feed Co. (not incorporated) has operated at Harrisburg, Bowmansdale and Broad St. Branch [an elevator being operated at each point]. All other places have been closed. D. Bailey Brandt is the owner.—Paxton Flour & Feed Co., D. B. Brandt, pres.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Bryant, S. D.—A fire occurred in the head of the south elevator of the Farmers Elevtr. Co. caused by motor burning out recently.

Faulton, S. D.—Richard Eisele has sold his elevator here to H. E. Hastie, of Minneapolis, who assumed ownership and management about July 10.

Willow Lake, S. D.—Sheldon Reese, of Huron, has purchased the elevator here formerly operated by N. O. Solem, and plans to install grinding equipment.

McLaughlin, S. D.—W. E. Kurle is temporary manager of the McLaughlin Equity Exchange elevator until the manager, Howard Hartung, is again able to resume the duties.

St. Lawrence, S. D.—Because of the prolonged drought and hot winds which have destroyed grain in this section, two of the elevators here will close, it is reported.

Cresbard, S. D.—A new five-bin coal shed is being built, the elevator re-sided and painted, a new roof put on and general repairs made for the Eagle Roller Mill Co. by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Mahto, S. D.—It was reported that the McLaughlin Equity Exchange's elevator at this point was to be closed on July 1 for an indefinite period. Robert Buckley has been acting as manager.



Irene, S. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator has reopened for business, after being closed temporarily since last February, as it was considered there was sufficient grain in this territory to justify it.

Mowbridge, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n of South Dakota held a district meeting here last month, at which time the principal topic of discussion was the gross income tax law.

Humboldt, S. D.—Sid Angus, an early settler of Minnehaha County, on June 30 completed 30 years as manager of the Hubbard & Palmer elevator here. The elevator has never been closed since he became manager. He is one of the oldest elevator men, in point of service, in the entire state.

Glenham, S. D.—The George C. Bagley Elvtr. Co. has awarded contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the erection of a 25,000-bu. elevator to replace the elevator burned recently. The elevator will have twelve bins and one leg, head drives, Fairbanks Morse Motors, 100-bu. hopper scale and a 10-ton truck dump scale fitted with a truck dump. Work will be started at once.

Webster, S. D.—The Equity Elvtr. & Trading Co. has had the T. E. Ibberson Co. remodel its elevator here.

## SOUTHEAST

Coochs Bridge, Del.—J. Irvin Dayett will rebuild his mill that burned last month after being struck by lightning, as reported in the Journals last number.

Tampa, Fla.—The Jackson Grain Co. is erecting a 64x112-foot warehouse, one story, of brick and heavy timbers. It will be served by a spur of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.

Cordele, Ga.—W. M. Cook, of Oglethorpe, has bot a large warehouse here and will install grain milling machinery, taking advantage of the cheap hydro-electric power rates of this county.

Asheville, N. C.—A group headed by Frank Cox, of this city, has bot the Biltmore Wheat Hearts Co. and the Biltmore Wheat Hearts Corp. has been formed, capitalized at \$100,000; Mr. Cox is general manager. The plant has a capacity of 120 cases, or 2,400 packages a day of wheat hearts and corn grits.

## TEXAS

Dallas, Tex.—The plant of the Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. was damaged by hailstorm some time ago.

Lubbock, Tex.—T. F. West Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$1,000; incorporators: T. F. West, Ruby Threet, Roy Wallrabenstein.

Megargel, Tex.—Fred W. Kunkel, owner and operator of the Megargel Independent Flour Mill, has doubled the capacity of his plant by erecting an addition.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—The following have been admitted to membership in the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n: Broyles Wholesale Grocery Co., Palestine, Tex., and John Harlin, Gordon, Tex.

Wellington, Tex.—The Singley brothers, H. E. and E. A., have re-opened their elevator here and expect to open the mill again some time this summer. The elevator has been placed in first class condition and is managed by E. A. Singley. The brothers operated the elevator and mill here for many years before selling to Pettit & Son in 1929.

Hale Center, Tex.—E. N. Noble, connected with the Noble Grain Co. in Plainview for the past six years, and in the elevator and grain business for over 20 years, has leased the Kimbell Elvtr., better known locally as the Chapman Milling Co.'s elevator, and will operate it this season. S. M. Anderson, who has been at the elevator for some time, will assist Mr. Noble.

Sherman, Tex.—As a result of changes to be made in the Chapman Flour Mill, as it is known locally and which was purchased by Kay Kimbell, pres. of the Kimbell Milling Co., several months ago, rolled oats are to be processed here. New machinery is to be installed and ready for operation early in the fall; capacity will be 6,000 pounds of rolled oats an hour. The establishment of the oatmeal factory will mark the close of the flour mill history of 46 years. Some of the flour machinery from the mill will be used as part of an installation for a flour mill to be established by Mr. Kimbell at some point in west Texas.

## UTAH

Ogden, Utah—Harry Richardson, sec'y of the Ogden Feed Dealers Ass'n, was married on June 29 to Miss Eunice Davis.

Ogden, Utah.—The new officers of the Ogden Grain Exchange are: Pres., P. M. Thompson; vice-pres., J. J. Neville; sec'y-treas., Lloyd Stone.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—A large barn filled with grain and hay and belonging to Bailey & Sons, grain and hay dealers, burned at 2 p. m., June 24; loss, about \$600. It was thought that a grass fire may have ignited the building.

## WISCONSIN

Forest Junction, Wis.—Krueger Bros. are building an addition to the east end of their warehouse adjoining their elevator, to be 48 feet long.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Bartlett Frazier Co. is opening an office here at 304 Chamber of Commerce building. The office will be in charge of Linus J. Beck, formerly of Crandall & Beck.

Milwaukee, Wis.—New members of the Grain & Stock Exchange have been elected as follows: B. J. Aston, with W. M. Bell Co., and George Mautner, with Donahue-Stratton Co.

River Falls, Wis.—The Equity Co-op. Elvtr. Co. awarded contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for painting its elevator, machine sheds and potato warehouses. New roofs will also be installed.

Wausau, Wis.—The Wausau Flour & Feed Co. has awarded contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the erection of a grain elevator and a store building. The elevator will have nine bins and one leg. There will be a hammer feed mill with a blower system and a corn cracker and grader installed. Modern motors will be used. All of the buildings will be iron-clad and work will be started at once.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Chas. A. Krause Milling Co. just let contract to Klug & Smith Co. for a 240,000-bu. concrete storage annex to be built at the south end of present storage. Belt conveyors will be installed above and below, replacing screw conveyors. A tripper and a clipper will be installed. The addition consists of 4 tanks 34½ ft. by 90 ft. and 3 pocket bins. The Burrell Engineering & Const. Co. is doing the work.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Schlitz Brewing Co. has let contract for a 500,000-bu. re-inforced concrete storage addition to be built adjacent to and connected with its present elevator. Wrecking buildings on the site to be occupied is now under way and construction will commence about Aug. 1. Contract, which was awarded to the John S. Metcalf Co., calls for 23 tanks 15 feet in diameter by 125 feet in height, with interstice bins. Three belt conveyors will be installed in the basement and two in the cupola. Two elevator legs will also be installed.

## WYOMING

Gillette, Wyo.—Halvor Johnson has accepted the position of assistant manager of the Campbell County Marketing Ass'n, which operates a 10,000-bu. elevator on the C. B. & Q.—G. G. Clark, mgr. Campbell County Marketing Ass'n.

Lusk, Wyo.—The elevator of the Lusk Elvtr. Co., which has for several years past operated under the ownership of the Dolphin & Jones Grain Co., of Omaha, Neb., has been sold to W. N. Naylor, of the Chadron Mills, Chadron, Neb. C. E. Marvin will continue to have charge of the elevator under the new ownership. It is reported that a number of improvements will be made to the building.

## Favors the Open Competitive Market

While the McCarl report reveals some of the ways in which the Huff-Thatcher clique has managed to obtain great sums from the federal treasury at undreamed-of low rates of interest, independent co-operative groups are fighting an uphill battle for existence. Conditions faced by these bodies contrast to the princely salaries dished up by the Farmers National Grain Corporation, of which the Rev. C. E. Huff is president, are outlined in a copyrighted story by The United Press. The author of the article is Thomas R. Cain, president of the Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Mr. Cain's remarks are particularly pertinent. He says, "Fewer mortgages are being foreclosed. More rural banks are salvaging something from the wreckage. Farmers, like city folks, are doing a little sleeping at night. Next we should be seeing higher land values, if depression history is repeated. That will be a great solace—an omen that agriculture is not to perish."

Mr. Cain describes as a "good sign" the fact that farmers are more suspicious of professional agitators and farm leaders who "farm the farmer." He declared: "That type of leadership brought on the farm board tragedy. Farm board price pegging and manipulation drove prices to lowest depths in the history of markets. They destroyed, for three years, the open competitive market for our grain, the best friend the farmer ever had."

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## Grain Carriers

The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized the Jefferson & Northwestern Ry. to abandon 29 miles of line extending from Givins Junction to Naples, Tex.

The proposal to charge \$6.30 for stopping in transit any cars of bulk freight to finish loading is still before the Central Freight Ass'n, Docket Advice No. 36239 of Bulletin 2355.

Car loadings of grain and grain products for the week ending June 24 amounted to 38,341, against 27,610 a year ago, as reported by the American Ry. Ass'n. This is the largest volume of any week this year.

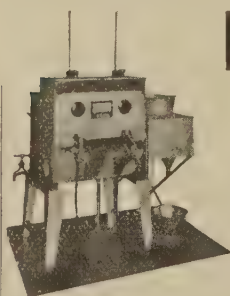
C., B. & Q. supplement No. 20 to Tariff G. F. O. No. 1346-0, Ill. C. C. No. 1606, effective Aug. 7, increases rate on grain between Yates City, Farmington, Norris, Canton, and Douglas, Ill., and Peoria, Ill.

Churchill, Man.—The imperial shipping com'te has reported that the insurance rate on hulls and machinery on ships trading from Churchill could not be reduced this year. The minimum rate, however, will be extended from Sept. 30 to Oct. 7.

Iowa truck owners paid \$48,154,972 to operate 74,780 trucks on the State's highways during 1932. This sum includes cost of gasoline, oil, tires, maintenance, depreciation, license, garage, interest and insurance. Mileage figures totaled approximately 568,328,000 miles.

The Lake proportional rates on grain to Chicago from Indiana points have been reinstated on all the railroads except the Wabash and Nickel Plate part of the N. Y. C., and will become effective July 15. The Rock Island has put in rates as low as 5½¢ to meet competition near to Chicago and no doubt similar action will be followed by other roads soon.

Birmingham, Ala.—E. Wilkinson, C. E. Jones, general manager of the Birmingham Traffic Ass'n, appeared before the Interstate Commerce Commission recently in the interest of substantial reductions in rates on grain from the West and Midwest, including the river crossings via Birmingham to the Florida ports. Birmingham enjoys the benefit of the thru rates on grain by virtue of transit arrangement. It has been found that this section has been gradually losing grain business at the Florida ports to Western and Midwestern manufacturers using all water service via the Mississippi River to New Orleans, thence by steamer lines.



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Montreal, Que.—Jas. Richardson & Son have recovered \$6,567 damages from the Standard Marine Ins. Co., Justice Louis Loranger in the superior court having ruled that wheat in a cargo in transit from Kingston to Montreal was covered by the policy. The wheat was damaged by rain.

Pullman, Wash.—A reduction from 65c a 100 pounds to 50c is asked of the four railroads serving the northwest in order to move some 30,000,000 bus. carryover wheat from the Pacific northwest to the grain centers of the east. This will ease the local wheat situation and also give the railroads a reasonable profit. The carryover in the northwest is 20,000,000 bushels in excess of normal.—F. K. H.

The Santa Fe, Rock Island and some other roads have made reduced rates to drouth areas in Texas, New Mexico, Colorado and Oklahoma on feedstuffs, expiring Dec. 31. Reduced rates will not apply to shipments moved under transit arrangements. Shipments will be waybilled at full tariff rates, and delivery made at destination at reduced rates if certified for drought relief by printed or written permits signed by County Agents or public officers authorized to issue such permits. Reduced rates will not be applied to commercial shipments, i. e., shipments consigned to dealers for resale or to others than those who will feed direct. The reduction is one-half on hay and straw and one-third on other feeds.

Washington, D. C.—J. S. Brown, manager of the Transportation Department of the Chicago Board of Trade, on June 22 filed additional briefs and arguments before the Interstate Commerce Commission in the Western grain rate case, reiterating that the Board of Trade had suggested a 20 per cent reduction on the freight switch and reconsigning rates for all roads, including soy beans, declared that the whole setup was "relatively too high" and that it led to innumerable instances where there was "scarcely any movement of rough grains from Iowa points to Chicago between August, 1931, and February, 1932." Brown said that altho commodity prices had since increased, a general reduction in freight rates would stimulate business.

Chicago, Ill.—The last of all the hearings on the Hoch-Smith grain case opened July 6 before Examiners Mackley and Hall, with about 25 traffic men in attendance. Among those testifying were W. R. Scott, John Kuhn and Freeman Bradford of the grain exchanges at Kansas City, Omaha and Sioux City. Mr. Scott contended that existing tariff provisions with respect to "back-hauling" grain from Kansas City that had moved into there from the west were not as favorable to Kansas City as they were to Omaha. Circumstances surrounding the movement in and out of Kansas City, such as the location of the principal grain production, were such that it should have more liberal tariff treatment, he said. Under the existing adjustment the limit of territory west of the Missouri River markets from which grain can be brought into the markets and then shipped to the west coast at the direct group rate is set by a maximum local inbound rate of 17½ cents on wheat. He asked that that be extended to include points from which the inbound rate was 19½ cents.

## Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission:

I & S No. 3791, Docket No. 25505, switching charges at Texas points: proposed increased reciprocal switching charges at Dallas, Fort Worth, Waco and Wichita Falls, found not justified. Suspended schedules ordered cancelled without prejudice to the filing of new schedules in conformity with the findings herein. Maintenance of a provision in defendants' tariffs limiting, in amount, the absorption of reciprocal switching charges at Dallas and Fort Worth found unreasonable. Limitation provision ordered canceled.

## Pacific N-W Dealers Line Up for Recovery Act

The Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n at its 13th annual meeting held at Lewiston, Idaho, June 23 and 24 went on record to take in all elements of the grain marketing machinery to make itself available as a trade organization to function under the Industry Recovery Act. The attendance was larger than expected.

H. L. McINTYRE, Seattle, Wash., manager of the grain department of the Washington Co-operative Egg & Poultry Ass'n, delivered the principal address the first day on the topic "The International Wheat Situation. He concluded that "We are, undoubtedly, moving out of a period of economic deficiency into one of abundance. What is termed capitalism, or quantity production, has, momentarily at least, served its purpose of which surplus and over production is proof. A proper use of this multiple production, therefore, becomes the immediate problem and, unless capitalism can effect a wider distribution of the abundance which it has created, socialism or communism may eventually succeed it."

B. W. WHITLOCK, Seattle, federal supervisor of grain inspection, speaking on "Brewing Barley, Types and Marts," said that the immediate outlook for barley production in the northwestern states showed little promise.

J. W. SWALWELL, Seattle, speaking on "The Banking Situation," said that the bank crises in many cases were due to undue publicity concerning loans from the R. F. C.

PROF. C. C. MAXEY Walla Walla, of Whitman College, said "The Pacific northwest, because of its geographical isolation from the rest of the United States, should be a keen advocate of international trade as opposed to a



E. A. Boyd, Spokane, Wash.  
Pres. Pacific N-W Grain Dealers Ass'n



national isolation economy. The far western states export approximately 49% of their wheat crops, 52% of their canned salmon, 12% of their lumber and 10% of their apples. Foreign markets offered better attractions than national markets because of lower transportation costs by ships."

FLOYD OLES, manager of the Oregon and Washington Feed Dealers Ass'ns, acted as toast-master at the banquet in the evening. The Harmony Jazzers plus tap dancers, soloists and the inevitable Swede "Ole" kept the crowd entertained past the usual closing time of nine o'clock. Dancing provided diversion until midnight Friday.

After a long and heated debate, at the closing session, the ass'n voted to increase the price differential between sacked and bulk wheat from 2 to 3 cents. The only other change voted in the rate schedule was to increase the dockage on wheat testing under 58 pounds a bushel from 1/2 to 1 cent a pound.

Election resulted in E. A. Boyd, of Spokane, being elected pres. Mr. Boyd, for many years, has been a director of the National Ass'n. Sol. Reiman, E. A. Boyd, H. L. McIntyre, and Frank Baer were elected to the Board.

### Michigan Fumigation Bill Defeated

Lansing, Mich.—Enactment of the bill against the use of hydrocyanic acid gas for fumigation was only averted by the prompt and concerted protest by the insurance companies to Governor Comstock who vetoed bill S. B. 247.

This bill was erroneously labeled the Household Insect Pest Bill and made it illegal for anyone to use hydrocyanic acid gas for fumigation purposes without its containing a mixture of a warning gas such as tear gas. It is practically impossible to mix a warning gas with hydrocyanic acid gas that would not under certain circumstances separate out from the mixture, creating a condition where one might be depending upon the warning gas to give notice of the presence of hydrocyanic acid gas when the warning gas might not be present.

No exemption was made under this bill for millers and grain handlers who have used these fumigants for years with entire satisfaction, and as soon as this became known, the millers and grain handlers in the state showered the Governor's office with protests against the bill and requests for the Governor to veto it.

The insurance companies were vitally interested, for if the cost of fumigation were to be increased materially by this proposed law, millers and grain handlers might be tempted to use the highly explosive carbon bisulphide for fumigation purposes even tho they knew that the use of carbon bisulphide for fumigating purposes voided their fire insurance policy.

Ogden, Ia.—Now that more horses are in use a hitch yard and stalls have been put in readiness at Pauls Feed & Milling Co. to accommodate farmers driving horses to Ogden. Other local merchants have co-operated to make the yard at the milling plant free of all expense to the farmer.

The advance to \$1 at Kansas City is an advance from the last low of 100 to 150 per cent, depending on type of wheat. This is as large as the advances ending in 1898, 1909, and 1925. Only in 1917 were these advances exceeded. The advance to such levels largely discounts present bullish influences and makes further holding of this year's crop a risk, based almost altogether on further dollar depreciation or poor southern hemisphere crops in addition to those in the northern hemisphere. It has paid to hold wheat beyond the harvest period in six of the last nine years, and has failed to pay three times. Over a period of years, it has paid to hold about five years out of 10.—Kansas Dept. of Agricultural Economics.

## Supply Trade

Concluding more than 35 years of service with the organization, Albert G. Davis, vice pres. of the General Electric Co. in charge of patents, has retired. Upon his retirement Mr. Davis entered the law firm of Pennie, Davis, Marvin & Edmonds, which specializes in patent work.

Delavan, Ill.—The following installation of truck scales were recently made in Illinois by the Superior Scale Co.: Allison & Son, Mason City and Hubley; Ambia Grain Co., Ambia; Chatham Ele. Co., Lick; Staleys Grain & Supply Co., Staleys; Mt. Pulaski Grain Co., Narita; Farmers Ele. Co., Poplar City; Grain Ele. Co., Manito; Mackinaw Farmers Grain Co., Mackinaw; Kaiser Co., Homer; Beason Farmers Grain Co., Beason; Kinser Grain Co., Anchor.

Portland, Ore.—Records indicate waterborne imports of burlap, grain sacks and binder twine will be considerably greater this year than last. The amount of twine brought here by water during the last two months has exceeded all of last year's imports in this commodity by 73%, while burlap and grain sacks landed here amount to 81% of last year's total. Twine imports this year have come from Belgium, United Kingdom, Holland and Cuba. Burlap and grain sack imports this season amount to 5,050 bales, each weighing approximately 1,000 pounds, compared with 6,200 bales all last year.—F. K. H.

Chicago, Ill.—At the annual meeting of the Millers National Federation Carl B. Warkentin, pres. of the Midland Flour Milling Co., Kansas City, defendant in the suit brought by the holders of the Bobbitt dust collector patent, reviewed the history of the litigation to its present status in the circuit court of appeals. The Federation has expended \$16,556.61 in defending the millers. The attorneys of R. L. Bobbitt have indicated a willingness to settle with members of the Federation for \$60,000. In view of the proof of prior anticipation it seems hardly possible that the circuit court will affirm

### Letters Patent Issued Covering Magnetic Separator of Trap Door Type

The Magnetic Mfg. Co. was granted a patent on June 20, 1933, U. S. letters 1,915,259, covering a spout type magnetic separator embodying features used quite extensively in the grain and milling industry. In view of the extensive interference proceedings carried on before the patent was finally awarded, it is believed that the claims embodied in the patent have been firmly established, and will, undoubtedly, be upheld in the event of any further litigation with respect to same.

The patent is said to cover particularly the manufacture, sale and use of all magnetic separators equipped with a trap door, which not only opens magnetically but is closed in a similar manner, by simply turning off and on the electric current. Numerous other features are covered by the patent that may exclude all other manufacturers from building the spout type magnet which has been accepted quite generally among the trade and has the approval of the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau, for removing tramp iron from grain and similar products.

The patentee has not as yet decided what policy it will follow with respect to the exploitation of magnetic separators of similar construction by other manufacturers, but it will probably license representative builders to furnish the equipment.

the decision of Justice Reeves in favor of Bobbitt.

Chicago, Ill.—Bryce M. Hess, pres. Hess Warming & Ventilating Co. announces the marriage, on July 1, of his daughter Mary Helen to Richard B. Carr of Boston.

Minneapolis, Minn.—L. B. Feldman, mgr. of sales for R. R. Howell Co. in a message accompanying the company's new condensed catalog says: With rising raw material costs, we are convinced that quotations will never be more favorable. On the contrary, any further revisions can be expected to be upward, not downward. Wise buyers should anticipate their needs and take advantage of present low prices before it is too late.

Alfred D. Stedman, Washington correspondent of the *St. Paul Dispatch* and *Pioneer Press*, has been appointed chief of information, Agricultural Adjustment Administration. However, a million more will be needed to enforce all of its provisions.

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Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.



# Field Seeds

## Seed Trade Holds Largest Convention

The added attraction of A Century of Progress drew the largest attendance on record to the 51st annual convention of the American Seed Trade Ass'n at Chicago, Ill., June 27 to 29.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Pres., L. M. King, Minneapolis, Minn.; First Vice-Pres., John Bodger, El Monte, Calif.; Second Vice-Pres., Wilmer Livingston, Columbus, O.; C. E. Kendel was unanimously re-elected as secy-treas., and W. P. Wood, Jr., re-elected assistant sec'y.

Unanimous adoption was accorded the report of Leonard Condon, chairman of the com'te on president's address, for the retention of C. E. Kendel as sec'y-treas.; continuance of the garden buro under Jas. H. Burdett, and Geo. Mann as chairman of the traffic com'te, and that no action be taken on associate membership or seed distribution thru welfare organizations.

By a rising vote the convention unanimously adopted the following resolution reported by L. W. Wheeler for the special com'te appointed by the executive com'te:

### To Raise Revenue

WHEREAS, The revenue of the American Seed Trade Ass'n is inadequate to provide possible expenses of the Special Code Com'te, which has been authorized by this ass'n, and since it is the will of the ass'n that this com'te shall have practical means with which to operate; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That a fund be created to be known as the "Executive Com'te Emergency Fund," which shall be used for the investigation and/or administration of the Industrial Recovery Act, and/or the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and/or any other matter affecting the seed industry; be it further

RESOLVED, To provide for this fund that the entire United States membership of the American Seed Trade Ass'n shall be assessed according to the following ratio: Class A, \$50; Class B, \$25; Class C, \$20; Class D, \$10; Class E, \$10; and be it further

RESOLVED, That all seedsmen not members of this ass'n be requested to contribute to this fund on a similar ratio based on their annual sales.

L. M. King presented the following report of the nominating com'te: The appointment of Trimble McCullough to fill the unexpired term of Fred W. Kellogg, George Hutchison, Julian Boon be elected to take the place of Floyd Bradley and Berkley Michael.

The nominating com'te recommended the re-election of the membership com'te: C. O. Wilcox, Lane Wilson, W. P. Wood, Jr., Ignatz Eichstein, T. M. Scott, Charles Morse, Lawrence Teweles. Unanimously elected.

NEW MEMBERS elected to membership in the ass'n are Bacque Seed Co., LaFayette, La.; Ross Seed Co., Wichita, Kan.; Chambers Seed Co., Louisville, Ky.; J. S. Wilson, Paris, Ky.; Manthy Seed Store, Cincinnati, O.; Inter-Mountain Seed Co., Twin Falls, Ida.; Olney Seed & Feed Co., Olney, Ill.; Garfield-William-

son, New York, N. Y.; Kelley Seed Co., Peoria, Ill.; Julius Loewith, Inc., New York, N. Y.; Allied Seed Co., Chicago, Ill.; Elliott Seed Co., Billings, Mont.; Minneapolis Seed Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Dakota Seed Co., Mitchell, S. D.



Pres.-Elect L. M. King  
Minneapolis, Minn.

On behalf of the members of the ass'n H. G. Hastings presented to the retiring president, E. T. Robinson, a handsome chest of flat silver.

A splendid collection of exhibits lent interest to the convention. A full-sized seed cleaner was shown in operation by the S. Howes Co. This machine has two perfectly operating aspirations, one as the seed passes from the feed hopper to the screens and the second as the cleaned seed leaves the machine. Other new and individual ideas are embodied in this improved cleaner.

Denver, Colo.—Four of the largest bean marketing ass'ns have scheduled a meeting here to perfect a code of ethics. Each of the following are expected to offer suggestions: Michigan Bean Jobbers Ass'n, New York State Bean Shippers Ass'n, Rocky Mountain Bean Dealers Ass'n, and California Bean Dealers Ass'n.

Boston, Mass.—The New England Seedsmen's Ass'n met here June 20 and agreed to support any code adopted by the American Seed Trade Ass'n, Curtis Nye Smith, counsel of that ass'n having explained the Industry Recovery Act. Nineteen seedsmen were present, including Pres. R. A. Flagg, Worcester, Mass.; Vice Pres. Stanley R. Perry, Boston, and Sec'y J. P. A. Guerin, Boston.

New members of the Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n admitted at the annual meeting include Kalmbach-Burkett Co., Shreveport, La.; Southern Hardware & Seed Stores, Birmingham, Ala.; Frank J. Sattler Seed Co., Monticello, Fla., and V. A. Guidroz, Thibodeaux, La. The following were admitted to associate membership: Fidelity Elevator Co., Memphis, Tenn.; Chas. C. Hart Seed Co., Wethersfield, Conn.; Blalock & Whitman, Yuma, Ariz.; Thos. Madsen, New York, N. Y.; Robert Grain Co., Amarillo, Tex.

## Seed Analysts Meet

The Ass'n of Official Seed Analysts of the United States held its annual meeting at Chicago, Ill., June 28 to 30, 15 state and the federal government being represented.

EDGAR BROWN, Washington, D. C., of the U. S. Seed Laboratory, reviewed seed testing for the past 25 years, and the enactment of laws that made it necessary to have seed testing laboratories.

W. L. GOSS, California, described the crude pieces of apparatus used in past years and how they compared in effectiveness with the fine germination chambers now in use in some laboratories. It was evident that not always did the fine equipment excel in real results those older pieces of apparatus providing ideal conditions for seed germination were provided. The most important point concerning germination was that of the interpretation of the germination results.

M. T. MUNN, New York, pointed out how the opportunities of the seed laboratories to serve seed growers and planters were being greatly widened.

## How Canadian Wheat Shipped Thru U. S. May Obtain Tariff Preference

R. M. Morgan, pres. of the North American Export Grain Ass'n., visited London to consult the British authorities and ascertain definitely what was required to permit shipment of Canadian wheat thru United States ports without losing the tariff preference. The following documentation is required:

An order from a buyer or importer in the United Kingdom for a supply of Canadian wheat. This order may be on a purchase basis or may request shipment to United Kingdom port for sale while the wheat is in transit by the importer to another United Kingdom purchaser. The printed form of confirmation ordinarily used by a British buyer must be presented by him with other documents covering shipment when tendered to the customs for preference treatment and will specify all terms of his order not included in the official Corn Trade Ass'n form of contract. The buyer's order may call for consignment to any port in the United Kingdom, but no document tendered in connection with a shipment may carry any indication that the seller or shipper has the option of shipping to some port outside of the United Kingdom.

In the event of resale by the British importer to a miller or other buyer in the United Kingdom, a second order upon the exporter may be attached to show the changed destination in the United Kingdom. Such order might specify a different steamship, different time of forwarding, or different trans-United States carrier, if the wheat were still at the United States lake port. Such a supplemental order evidencing sale would be necessary in the event that the wheat were moved forward on consignment to the British importer and the documents carrying title were still in the hands of the exporter. In such circumstances, a supplemental invoice to the second buyer might also be necessary to accompany the document.

The buyer's order may be directed to a business office located in the United States (e.g., New York City) providing evidence is furnished of the transmittal of the forwarding order to the Canadian supplier. The mere transmittal of an order by way of a New York house, provided it is satisfied by a bona fide shipment from Canada subsequent to the date of order and pursuant thereto, will not constitute any impediment to the demonstration of thru consignment from Canada to the United Kingdom.

If H. M. Customs desires a copy of the forwarding memorandum, telegram or other communication sent from the New York export office to the Winnipeg or other Canadian supplier's office, as well as the original British order, such can be supplied.

## Directory

### Grass and Field Seed Dealers

#### CONCORDIA, KANS.

The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

#### CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

#### KANSAS CITY, MO.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

#### PAULDING, O.

Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

#### PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Capital Fuel & Feed Co., hay, alf., Berm., sor. seeds.

#### SEDGWICK, KAN.

Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, field seed merchants.

#### WAMEGO, KAN.

Wamego Seed & Elev. Co., alfalfa & seed corn.

**CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.**  
CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.  
**GRAIN**  
**Clover and Timothy Seeds**  
GET IN TOUCH WITH US



## Inoculating Legume Seed

By H. W. BATCHELOR and I. H. CURIE,  
Ohio Exp. Sta.

Commercial legume inoculation cultures, recommended by the manufacturers to be used in a dry form on dry seed, have been sold in Ohio for several years. In tests conducted by the Station, these new cultures have proved to be either not uniform in quality or inferior to the older types of cultures that are recommended to be applied wet.

Samples of each brand of commercial inoculation culture sold in Ohio were bought on the open market and tested in the field and in the greenhouse.

A composite culture was prepared from all the samples of a given brand. Using the concentrations recommended by the manufacturer, one portion was applied to the seed—Manchu soybeans—with the addition of water; another was used in dry form on dry seed. The seed was sown immediately after inoculation to prevent injury by excessive drying. Each lot of inoculated seed was sown across four strips of land adjusted to the following soil reactions: pH 4.5, pH 5.0, pH 5.5, and pH 6.0. The individual plot for a single reaction consisted of four rows, 7 inches apart and 37 feet long.

When the beans had reached a stage of growth designated as "seed pods well formed and seed beginning to develop," four 10-plant samples were dug up for each treatment and the percentage of plants with nodules was determined. Also, the nodules were removed from these plants, washed, dried at 105° C. for 24 hours, and weighed.

Cultures A, B, and E are recommended by the manufacturers to be applied to the seed in a wet form and are considered as the older types of "wet" culture. The other cultures are recommended by the manufacturers to be used in a dry form on dry seed and are considered as the newer types of "dry" culture. Cultures A and B have always produced satisfactory inoculation in the tests conducted by the Station. Culture E, although a "wet" type culture, has not given satisfactory inoculation in the tests conducted by the Station and, in the tests here reported, did not give results comparable with the other two "wet" cultures.

### Results of Field Tests

Soil reaction: pH 4.5		Plants with nodules		pH 5.0		pH 5.5		pH 6.0	
Culture	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Uninoculated Check	5	13	40	48					
A Wet	68	88	95	93					
Dry	43	60	75	80					
D Wet	15	78	73	63					
Dry	3	10	23	38					
Uninoculated Check	8	5	13	20					
F Wet	10	33	25	25					
Dry	3	8	8	23					
C Wet	10	53	73	73					
Dry	3	10	25	25					
B Wet	80	100	98	98					
Dry	35	33	45	65					
E Wet	15	40	40	60					
Dry	30	23	40	63					
Uninoculated Check	43	23	38	70					

Two situations are evident in the data presented in Table 2. The satisfactory brands of the "wet" types of culture, Cultures A and B, have given distinctly more inoculated plants and larger yields of nodules than the newer "dry" cultures. This is especially noticeable in the tests in which the cultures were applied in a wet form. Moreover, the application of all the cultures in a wet form has resulted in a larger percentage of plants with nodules than the application of the cultures in a dry form. Culture E is an exception. On plot pH 4.5, in this case, the inoculated seed resulted in fewer plants with nodules than the uninoculated checks, and on plot pH 5.5, although there was no difference between the "wet" and the "dry" applications, neither of these gave appreciably better results than the uninoculated checks. The results on the weights of nodules produced by the different cultures and the different methods of applying them, although less striking, are nevertheless conclusive. Of 24 tests, 18 gave larger yields of nodules when applied "wet" than when applied "dry." Of the remaining six tests, four gave the same weight of nodules

when applied "wet" and "dry," but each of these six tests gave yields of nodules which did not vary significantly from the uninoculated checks. Here again, the older types of "wet" cultures gave better inoculation than the newer types of "dry" cultures.

The results obtained in the greenhouse tests confirm the findings obtained in the field. Contaminations that may occur in the field are avoided in the carefully controlled greenhouse tests. For this reason greenhouse tests may be more clear-cut than field tests. In each series the older types of "wet" cultures were superior to the newer types of "dry" cultures. Furthermore, the "wet" application of cultures again produced better results than the "dry" application. Culture A is an exception since, in a dry form, it gave 3 per cent more plants with nodules than when it was used in a wet form. This difference probably is not significant.

Tests conducted on commercial soybean inoculation cultures, purchased on the open market in 1932, have indicated:

1. That the newer types of "dry" cultures are inferior to the older types of "wet" cultures in the number of nodule-forming bacteria supplied per pound of seed, in the ability of the cultures to inoculate as many plants, and in their ability to produce as large yields of nodules.

2. That the "dry" method of applying the inoculation is distinctly inferior to the "wet" method.

These findings on soybeans have been confirmed, in general, in other studies on cultures for alfalfa and sweet clover. The farmer is urged to inoculate sweet clover and alfalfa unless well inoculated crops have been grown on the field to be sown to either of these crops. This applies especially to acid or recently limed soils in the eastern half of the State. Soybeans should be inoculated unless well inoculated soybeans have been grown on the field to be sown. The farmer is warned not to purchase inoculation cultures that are intended to inoculate non-leguminous crops such as wheat, oats, or barley. A new inoculation culture has recently appeared on the market that is not only supposed to inoculate the non-leguminous crops, but is also supposed to be a substitute for potash and phosphate fertilizers and to take the place of lime. Buying such cultures is an excellent way to waste money.

Cotton loans to United States exporters have been authorized by the R. F. C. to finance the sale of 60,000 to 80,000 bales of cotton to the Russian government. The loan will be for about \$4,000,000. One-third of the purchase price will be paid at the time of shipment.

## Seed Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during June compared with June 1932, in bus., except where otherwise noted, were as follows:

FLAXSEED		Receipts		Shipments	
		1933	1932	1933	1932
Chicago	62,000	122,000	6,000		
Duluth	352,046	233,630	212,262	138,527	
Fort William	228,802	120,797		44,325	
Milwaukee			1,430		
Minneapolis	306,660	168,160	134,450	175,450	
Superior	17,060	59,573	5,181	17,500	
KAFIR AND MILO		Receipts		Shipments	
		1933	1932	1933	1932
Hutchinson	5,200	71,500			
Kansas City	89,600	70,000	107,800	190,400	
Los Angeles	31,200	49,400			
St. Joseph		1,500			
St. Louis	42,000	39,600	14,000	15,600	
Wichita		36,400		29,900	
CANE SEED		Receipts		Shipments	
		1933	1932	1933	1932
Fort Worth		7,800			
Kansas City	4,600	19,550	25,300		
Wichita		1,300	1,300		
SORGHUMS		Receipts		Shipments	
		1933	1932	1933	1932
Fort Worth	85,400	277,200	116,200	119,000	
New Orleans	1,400	2,800			
CLOVER		Receipts		Shipments	
		1933	1932	1933	1932
Chicago, lbs.	105,000	268,000	30,000		
Milwaukee, lbs.	143,480	85,000			
TIMOTHY		Receipts		Shipments	
		1933	1932	1933	1932
Chicago, lbs.	447,000	286,000	398,000	83,000	
Milwaukee, lbs.	63,770	142,000			

## Imports of Forage Plant Seeds

Among the imports of forage plant seeds reported by the Bureau of Plant Industry during the fiscal year ending June 30 have been the following, in pounds:

Kind of seed.	July 1, 1932,	July 1, 1931,
	to June 30, 1933.	to June 30, 1932.
Alfalfa	41,200	352,700
Bluegrass, Canada	191,100	366,200
Bromegrass, awnless	1,500	
Clover, crimson	685,000	1,831,200
Clover, red		31,000
Clover, white	1,942,900	892,500
Fescue, meadow		300
Mixtures, clover	1,000	16,300
Mixtures, grass	900	2,800
Orchard grass	19,100	1,100
Rape, winter	5,174,400	3,761,900
Ryegrass, English	462,800	645,500
Ryegrass, Italian	42,300	75,100
Timothy	100	
Vetch, hairy	2,893,600	2,365,400
Vetch, Hungarian		200
Vetch, spring	95,500	202,100

The Grain Stabilization Corporation sold 62,500 bags of Santos coffee June 28 at 8.55 to 8.15c per pound.



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68 Higgins Ave. Winnipeg, Man.



## Motor Fuel From Surplus Grain

Herman Steen, sec'y of the Millers National Federation, has issued a bulletin on making motor fuel from surplus grain, containing dependable data and interesting observations.

Corn contains enough carbohydrates to produce more than 2.9 gallons of ethyl alcohol per bushel, but commercial alcohol people do not ordinarily count on more than 2.5 gallons. That is because the distillery equipment in general use is many years out of date. At Ames, Ia., the chemists have had no trouble averaging 2.8 gallons per bushel (No. 3 corn) and they see no reason why this yield cannot be obtained in any newly-equipped plant.

The alcohol yield of wheat is a little below that of corn, running from 2.2 gallons per bushel in old distilleries to 2.5 gallons at Ames. Other products used for alcohol manufacture are blackstrap molasses, from which is made about 95 per cent of the industrial alcohol now used in the United States, and potatoes, extensively utilized in Europe for this purpose.

**Better Mileage from Alcohol Mixture.**—Ethyl alcohol contains about 85,000 thermal units per gallon, or about one-third less than the same quantity of gasoline. One would expect that the substitution of alcohol for gasoline as motor fuel would result in loss of power and increase the amount of fuel required. That doubtless would be the case in complete substitution, but the Ames scientists are working with mixtures consisting of from five to 20 per cent of alcohol and the remainder of gasoline. A large number of cars of various sizes and makes have been fueled with the alcohol-gasoline mixtures; sometimes they have found that there are almost exactly as many miles in a gallon of the mixture as there is in a gallon of gasoline, and sometimes they succeed in getting an extra mile or two or three from the fuel containing alcohol. Only a few cases of shorter distance to the gallon have been found.

All this, mind you, is on cars just as they find them, with no carburetor adjustment whatever. Dr. Christensen is satisfied, based on his own wide experience in the solvents field, that a slightly different type of carburetor will make possible a much more efficient use of the alcohol-gasoline mixture, and he adds that probably a good many carburetors of the cars they used might have been adjusted to advantage, but the fact remains that the experiments were conducted on mine-run of cars without making any change whatever in any carburetor. On the average, there is a slight advantage for the alcohol-gasoline mixture, despite its lower content of b.t.u's.

**Value for Anti-Knock Purposes.**—This slight advantage in power produced may be due to the higher octane rating of the alcohol-gasoline mixture. Octane rating, translated into ordinary English, is a measure of the anti-knock properties of motor fuels. Ordinary gasoline has an octane rating of about 60, ethyl gasoline rates at 72, while a mixture of 10 per cent alcohol and 90 per cent gasoline has an octane standard of at least 80. It is not surprising, therefore, to hear from drivers who have used the mixture that their cars accelerate better and quicker, that the motors have a "sweeter sound," and that their cars seem to have more power.

Right there is the strongest point in favor of the alcohol mixture. The Ames engineers state that unquestionably the commercial production and distribution of the mixture will make a complete back number out of your old friend ethyl gasoline. This will mightily interest the gasoline companies (all except Standard) which for years have been paying stiff royalties to the Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, and will interest Standard too, because of its financial connection with Ethyl.

Suppose for a minute that the Ames figures are correct, and that ethyl alcohol can be made for seven cents. That compares roughly with five-cent gasoline at the refinery. The additional cost of the mixture over straight gaso-

line is therefore only a fraction of a cent per gallon, with nothing figured for transportation cost. With corn at 60 cents the extra cost would be a little more than two cents per gallon, or less than the present premium on ethyl gasoline over regular gasoline.

## Imported Starch Narrows Market for Corn

[Speaking before the 30th annual convention of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, Director H. E. Barnard of the Corn Industries Research Foundation, outlined how starch from imported tapioca, admitted to this country duty-free, is building prosperity for Java and other cassava producing centers, and destroying a tremendous market for domestic corn.]

Last year United States produced 2,885,000,000 bus. of corn, the greatest volume of any one agricultural crop.

Pigs and cattle consume 85% of our corn production. The 15% that enters terminal markets, however, sets the price, and on its profitable consumption depends the happiness of producers.

A bushel of corn contains about 30 lbs. of starch. The corn refining industry buys approximately 75,000,000 bus. of corn annually to separate its starch, oil, and other constituents and manufacture nearly 1,000,000,000 lbs. of corn sugar, more than that volume of corn syrup, over 100,000,000 lbs. of dextrin, and 800,000,000 lbs. of corn starch annually. The corn starch is sold to textile manufacturers, adhesive manufacturers, paper makers, powder factories, and other users that find corn starch their cheapest and purest raw material. Vast quantities go to laundries and into home consumption.

This tremendous market has been gradually slipping. Even with corn selling at present low figures, starch made from the cassava root in far away Java, where land, labor and the tropical sun unite to make a low cost product, is invading our domestic market.

**TAPIOCA** starch is the chief competitor of corn starch. It is made from the root of the cassava plant, a small shrubby perennial, growing about five feet high. This plant has an enormous system of fleshy, cylindrical roots, often three feet long and sometimes from six to nine inches in diameter. Under the simplest form of cultivation these roots yield six tons of starch to the acre. Fifty bushels of corn will yield only 1,500 lbs. of starch, so the cassava is eight times as productive as corn. If it were cultivated with the same degree of care it would produce as high as 25 tons of starch per acre.

This country is the world's largest consumer of cassava products. Our imports average 140,000,000 lbs. per year. In 1929 we used 182,000,000 lbs., and every pound displaced a pound of starch from domestic corn.

Harvesting of tapioca has no season. The crop is available the year around.

Java, the home of cassava, is on the other side of the world, yet a freighter bringing tapioca from the Netherlands East Indies to one of our Atlantic ports sails 13,000 miles, and charges freight from Batavia to Philadelphia or Savannah of only 35c per 100 lbs. Corn starch made within 10 miles of Chicago pays a freight charge for the haul by rail 800 miles from Chicago to Philadelphia of 35¢ per 100 lbs. If the starch goes to Columbia, S. C., the southern cotton mill territory, it pays 54c per 100 lbs. freight. The small cost of ocean freights completely destroys long distance barriers which might otherwise help.

**THE ONLY WAY** to help our corn farmers is to put up a tariff wall. The tariff act of 1930 imposed duties on starch products. Potato starch, still imported from Germany in competition with potato starch in Maine, pays duty of 2½¢ per lb. Potato dextrin pays 3c a lb. Other starches, not specifically provided for, pay duty of 1½¢ a lb., but tapioca and sago starches pay nothing. A tariff on them is a necessity.

## Truck Loads to Bushels

Direct Reduction Grain Tables on cards reduce any weight from 600 to 12,090 lbs. to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. by 10-pound breaks. Just the thing for truck loads.

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**Robinson Telegraph Cipher Code:** With all supplements, for domestic grain business. Leather bound, \$2.50; cloth, \$2.00.

**Millers Telegraphic Cipher: (1917)** For the milling and flour trades. 77 pages, 3¼x6 inches. Cloth bound. Price \$2.00.

**Cross Telegraphic Cipher Code:** 9th edition revised for provision and grain trades. 145 pages, 4½x5½ inches. Cloth bound. \$3.50.

**A. B. C. Improved Fifth Edition Code,** with Sup.: Reduces cable tolls 50% thru use of five-letter words, any two of which may be sent as one. In English. Price, \$20.00.

**Bentley's Complete Phrase Code:** Contains nearly 1,000 million combinations, any two of which can be sent as one word. Thru its use a saving of 50% can be effected in cablegrams. 213 pages. Appendix of 60 pages contains decimal moneys and list of bankers. Private supplement of 68 pages: Ciphers arranged in Terminational Order. 40 pages, contains decimal moneys and list of bankers. 8½x10½ inches. Leather back and corners. \$10.00.

**Baltimore Export Cable Code:** Hinrich's fourth edition, completed especially for export grain trade. 152 pages, 6½x9 inches, bound in leather. Price \$15.00.

**Riverside Flour Code, Improved (5 letter revision):** Sixth edition. For use in domestic and export trade. Size 6x7 inches, 304 pages. Bound in flexible leather, \$12.50.

**Calpack Code (1923)** is designed to succeed and replace the codes published by the J. K. Armsby Co., and the California Fruit Cannery Ass'n in the fruit and vegetable packing industry. Size 6¼x8¼ inches. 850 pages, bound in keratol. Price \$10.00.

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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

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332 So. La Salle Street CHICAGO, ILL.



# Feedstuffs

**Salt Lake City, Utah.**—Effective July 1 the state requires a registration fee for each brand of feed of \$3.

**Portland, Ore.**—The Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n held a meeting July 12 at the Multnomah Hotel to consider the Industry Recovery Act.

**Tacoma, Wash.**—The trade practice com'tee and the governors of the Washington Feed Dealers Ass'n held an all day session recently to draw up a code to be submitted under the Industry Recovery Act.

**Chicago, Ill.**—The code of ethics adopted by the Millers National Convention June 22 provides for a carrying charge on millfeed of 1c per ton per day beyond the contract period specified in the contract.

**Sioux City, Ia.**—The Sioux City Feed Dealers Ass'n was organized June 26 to take advantage of the Industrial Recovery Act by enforcing a code of trade rules. C. A. Bergeson was elected pres., C. W. Felton vice pres., and Milton Wertz sec'y-treas.

**Seattle, Wash.**—Membership has increased so largely during the last few weeks, that our previous boast that we include therein over 95% of the business is again probably an accomplished fact. This will materially aid in assuring application of the Code. Non-members, of course, will be required to observe the Code, and will be liable for violations, altho only members will participate in its formation or amendment.—Floyd Oles, manager Feed Dealers Ass'n of Washington.

**Olympia, Wash.**—The State Dept. of Agriculture has recently made the following rulings: No guaranteed analysis need be furnished on scratch feeds, provided the proportions of ingredients are stated in the registration blank. Wheat by-product feeds must conform to the fiber limit fixed by law (10%), despite a current impression to the contrary. A single registration of a brand of feed concentrate, such as is made by the Supreme Mfg. Co., Jersee Mfg. Co., etc., will not serve to register the feeds made by others, containing such concentrate. Each such food must be separately registered.

**Seattle, Wash.**—New members recently admitted to the Feed Dealers Ass'n of Washington are Okanogan Milling Co., Okanogan; Johnson's Food & Seed, Mt. Vernon; Production Laboratories, Seattle; Rindal & Noss, Poulsbo; Fox River Butter Co., Auburn; Fox River Butter Co., Oak Harbor; Pacific Rim Corporation, Seattle; Independent Feed Co., Montesano; Clallam Grain Co., Port Angeles; Clallam Grain Co., Sequim; Clark Co. Food Co., Vancouver; Elma Food Co., Elma; Gateway Food Co., Enumclaw; Kent Food Co., Kent; Napavine Food Co., Napavine; Valley Food Co., Puyallup; Willapa Harbor Flour & Food Co., Raymond, and Marino By-Products, Seattle.

**Guelph, Ont.**—The Canadian Feed Manufacturers Ass'n held its annual meeting here June 22 and 23. The golf tournament on the first day attracted a large attendance, and was followed by a dinner. On the second day addresses were delivered by Professor W. R. Graham of the poultry husbandry department and Professor J. C. Steckley, of the animal husbandry department of the Ontario Agricultural College, and Professor W. A. Maw of McDonald College. Officers elected for the ensuing year are: pres. G. S. Dodington, Toronto; vice pres., Alex. Donnelly, Peterborough; sec'y-treas., R. A. Marsh, Woodstock; directors, L. R. Merleau, Toronto; A. E. Reesor, Markham; J. E. McRostie, Toronto; F. Presant, Toronto, and Jas. Forgie, Milton.

## Eastern Feed Merchants Meet

The summer convention of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants was held June 29 to July 1 at the Hotel Buffalo, Buffalo, N. Y., with about 200 in attendance, altho June 29 was the hottest day in Buffalo since 1871.

FRANK J. CANNON, representing the mayor, and FRED E. POND, representing the Corn Exchange, welcomed the visitors.

FRED M. McINTYRE, Potsdam, N. Y., pres., in his annual review stated that a bill amending the lien law had been introduced in the Legislature as an amendment to the mechanics' lien law, and that it would be a good thing for the feed dealer, enabling him to collect his bills. During the past year, he said, it had been almost impossible to collect bills and large losses had occurred through bankruptcy.

An important ass'n matter was the appointment of an executive sec'y, Charles D. Campbell, to handle matters promptly and relieve the pres. He introduced Mr. Campbell, saying that the latter had been a wonder in putting the organization on its feet.

MR. CAMPBELL explained the purposes of the National Industrial Recovery Act, and recommended that a code be adopted that would become law for the eastern trade if approved by the federal government.

He also recommended that the federation incorporate under the laws of the state of New York so that it could function more satisfactorily. The same com'tee which was appointed to consider the business code was empowered to present definite recommendations regarding the matter of incorporation.

As a result of Mr. Campbell's speech, a motion was made and adopted that the pres. appoint a com'tee of five to draw up a code and also to study the advisability of the ass'n incorporating. Pres. McIntyre appointed C. E. Kiff, T. P. Gaines, L. L. Warner, Frank Young and F. T. Benjamin.

W. R. MORRIS, Buffalo, N. Y., spoke on "The Processing Tax on Wheat."

R. M. BARTLE, Utica, N. Y., outlined the courses of state and federal governments in gradually expanding their departments in competition with private enterprise. He read from the "Congressional Record" that loans had been made to cooperative business organizations at rates of interest that ranged from five-eighths of 1% to 1½%.

"It would be unbelievable, unless I had confirmed it," he said, "that the loans would be made at these low interest rates while we as independent firms who pay the tax money from which those loans are made must borrow from banks at 6 per cent."

He showed that the Dairymen's League had received loans at an interest rate of 2¾% and the G. L. F. received a loan in April, 1932, at 5% interest and another loan on March 14, 1933, at 1½%.

W. A. STANNARD, sec'y, told of the advertising plans of the ass'n. The ass'n planned to tell the story of the services, the economic usefulness and place in the community of the retail feed dealer, first thru the farm papers. This would be carried out over a period of six months.

The next step would be ass'n advertising in newspapers, at a cost of from 50c to \$1 a week per dealer, this to be handled by district units.

T. I. MESSENGER, electrical engineer, spoke on "Analyzing the Grist Mill Power Problem," giving results of a survey among 104 mills in western New York and northwest-

ern Pennsylvania, which showed that the horsepower of the different mills ran from a minimum of 7 hp. to 104, with 34 hp. as the general average. He said the average cost for these mills was 5.2c a kilowatt hour. Out of 720 hours a month, the average mill ran 72 kilowatt hours.

SAMUEL L. GOLDEN, Vineland, N. J., delivered an address on "New Uses of Cod Liver Oil," urging dealers not to buy cod liver oil on color or smell, but to seek quality above all else. This product, he said, reduces cost of egg production 13 to 19 per cent and gives better hatchability.

Sec'y STANNARD read the report of the com'tee on incorporation, which was adopted, to include New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the New England States.

The com'tee adopted a basic code of ethics, recommending a 60-hour week as a maximum, with 20 cents an hour as minimum pay, but holding that employers who can pay more should do so. It recommended that a cost accounting plan be referred to some competent accountant. The com'tee was unable to agree on a minimum price or method of arriving at it and asked that the subject be discussed on the floor. The opinion of the com'tee was that the retail price should be based on wholesale prices at the door and should be subject to revision each week.

Adjourned *sine die*.

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Attrition mills	Iron oxide
Alfalfa meal	Kelp
Beet pulp	Linseed meal, cake
Blood, dried	Meat meal, scrap
Bone meal	Mill feeds
Brewer's dried grains	Minerals
Buttermilk, dried, semi-solid	Mineral mixtures
Calcium, carbonate, phosphate	Molasses
Cocunut oil meal	Oyster shell, crushed
Cod liver oil	Peanut meal
Charcoal	Peat moss
Commercial feeds	Phosphates, rock
Corn germ meal	Potassium, chlorid iodide
Cottonseed meal, cake	Poultry grits
Feed mixers	Salt
Feed concentrates	Sardine oil
Feeders for mills	Screenings
Fish meal	Sesame meal
Formulas	Skim milk, dried
Gluten, feed, meal	Soybean, meal
Hammer mills	Tankage
Iodine	Vegetable oil
	Yeast for feeding

Information Bureau

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS  
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Chicago, Ill.



# Poultry Feeds and Feeding

## Balanced Poultry Rations

By DR. RAYMOND T. PARKHURST, before Pennsylvania Millers and Feed Dealers Ass'n.

The correct balance in a poultry ration is determined only by the actual results obtained. A feed formula is only a guide to the feed manufacturer and the actual feed is dependent, to a considerable extent, on the quality and nature of the ingredients and how well they are mixed.

As we cannot expect, under practical conditions, to have the protein values of each feed mixture in terms of amino acids, it is logical to assume that the protein value of a feed, or a mixture of feeds, can only be determined by the actual tests for growth, maintenance, egg production or reproduction. As the deficient content of some *one* indispensable amino acid limits the utilization of other amino acids, and as the supplementary action of certain protein feeds has been proven, the use of a variety of protein feeds in the poultry ration seems logical.

**CARBOHYDRATES.**—The value of the carbohydrates, as actually used by the fowl, may also be very different from that of the chemical analysis. An all-mash ration needs to be more concentrated than the mash of a scratch and mash ration. If the "simplified" system of feeding becomes general we may see poultry mashes consisting of even higher proportions of mill by-products than at present, as up to three-fourths of the ration may be scratch feeds in that system. Fiber is not digested by the fowl, and its importance in the ration has probably been over-emphasized.

**MINERALS.**—Laying hens require large quantities of lime and phosphorus for egg production. It is exceptional that the phosphorus content of the ration needs to be built up with phosphatic feeds, but the calcium requirement is known to be high.

According to Professor R. A. Dutcher, of the Pennsylvania State College, most of the evidence seems to point to the fact that organic phosphorus compounds are synthesized from the inorganic phosphates in the food and has stated that there is no evidence that organic phosphorus compounds are needed.

Most high protein feeds and grain mixtures are high in phosphorus. The requirement for calcium is almost double for laying what it is for growth, but there is not a corresponding increase for inorganic phosphates. The calcium content can be supplied by including pulverized limestone, or oyster shell flour, in the ration. Limestone, if used, should be low in magnesia content. Sodium and chlorine are usually given in the form of common salt, but chlorine can also be obtained by adding muriate of potash to the ration. These two feeds seem to have special value in vegetable protein rations.

**VITAMIN D.**—A margin of safety is necessary for the prevention of vitamin D deficiency in laying hens, as their requirements vary with the size of the fowls, the way they have been fed and managed on range, whether the

birds are confined or not, the amount and potency of the sunlight, the actual quantity of vitamins present in the ration, as well as its mineral content. Commercial poultry feeds need to contain ample amounts of vitamin D to meet the adverse conditions under which they are sometimes fed. It has been shown that egg production is improved if cod liver oil is fed the year around to unconfined fowls, as well as those confined.

**LAYING RATIONS.**—A majority of commercial laying mashes apparently include wheat bran, some form of middlings, yellow corn meal, ground oats, meat scraps, dried milk products, salt, some source of calcium carbonate, cod liver oil and alfalfa leaf meal, or dehydrated alfalfa meal. Bone meal, corn gluten meal, charcoal, linseed oil meal, fish meal, extracted soy bean meal, hominy feed, and barley are probably used to a somewhat less extent.

In making up laying rations, vegetable protein feeds can be used to a greater extent than they are used at present. Extracted soy bean meal has been shown to be equal for egg production and egg size to meat meal or fish meal when fed on an equal protein level, provided it has been properly supplemented with minerals, especially the chlorides of sodium (common salt) and potassium (muriate of potash). Extracted decorticated peanut meal, fed on an equal protein basis, has been shown to give comparable results to meat meal, fish meal, or extracted soy bean meal for egg production, but not for egg size. Ground field peas and ground field beans have not yet proven of value as sole sources of protein. Cottonseed meals are not recommended for layers because of their effect on yolk color.

The kind and quantity of minerals to be added to the ration will depend to a considerable extent on the protein feeds used. Dr. L. C. Norris, of Cornell University, suggests 1.3 per cent phosphorus and 1.75 per cent of calcium as satisfactory for the total laying ration. These amounts can be supplied to the average ration by including in it 2.75 per cent to 3.5 per cent of pulverized limestone or oyster shell flour. The amount of common salt needed is about  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1 per cent of the total ration.

The correctly proportioned ration for breeding purposes does not differ materially from that of the laying ration. Mixed protein rations, especially those containing milk in some

form, are better for hatchability than simple protein rations in which the principal source of protein is meat and bone meal. Alfalfa meal and cod liver oil are also of special value. At the National Institute of Poultry Husbandry, England, a mixed protein ration, including dried skim milk, meat and bone meal and sour skim milk gave 70 per cent hatchability as compared with 50 per cent for the simple protein (meat and bone meal) ration.

To summarize briefly, the laying and breeding rations can be best judged by results obtained by actual feeding. Results of experiments would indicate that a mixture of protein feeds is to be preferred to any single protein feed and, at this time especially, vegetable protein feeds can be used to a greater extent than they are. The use of cod liver oil has been shown to be beneficial in the egg production and hatchability of unconfined fowls the year around. Milk products, green feed or alfalfa products and cod liver oil are apparently of special value in the ration of breeders.

Most heavy milking cows will shrink in flesh during the first two months of lactation even tho they are well fed.

## Practical Poultry Farming

By L. M. Hurd

This revised and enlarged edition is right up-to-date and contains all important discoveries in poultry raising made in recent years.

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## Commercial Feeds Have a Future

By WILLIAM C. GEAGLEY, Lansing, Mich.,  
Pres. of American Feed Control Officials,  
before American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n.

The manufacture, the distribution, the sale and the use of commercial prepared feeds no longer occupy the status of a few years back.

Research, experiments and new discoveries in problems of animal nutrition have opened up immeasurably new fields. Many questions have projected themselves into the proper compounding and blending of feed ingredients and components. The early history of manufacturing and marketing commercial feeds has either changed completely or is undergoing such change. The acceptance and evaluation of commercial feeds from the standpoint of the user is no longer on the same basis as a few years back, due to the changed attitude and thought of those pioneers in animal nutrition whose viewpoint as to the requirements of farm animals is now on different theories.

This, I view with considerable alarm because I believe that the same individuals who have materially altered their viewpoint on commercial prepared feeds have done so without regard to the industry or the welfare of those dependent upon commercial feeds for live stock feeding. On the other hand, they have in mind more particularly an expedient to attempt help for a temporarily depressed agricultural situation, with the hope that it will help, and because it appears to be popular.

If this condition continues to grow and develop it will take months, even years, to correct such fallacy and doctrines that are being advocated, and in many instances accepted by individuals who are dependent upon this source of information for guidance in a well-ordered program of agricultural practice.

**PROPAGANDA AGAINST COMMERCIAL FEEDS.**—I have in mind specifically the tendency of some of our state institutions, manned with public servants, at public expense, who in the past have helped inaugurate, foster and encourage the development of commercial feeds, at a time when they were of an absolute necessity for the proper health and maintenance of our live stock population, who have made a complete about-face and are now decrying the waste and uneconomic practices of farmers and agriculturists purchasing, or using commercial feeds; that such practice is unwise and is a means of preventing successful and profitable farming; that there is no place left in the channels of trade for commercial feeding stuffs, or that the agricultural situation will never be brought back to normalcy by such wasteful, expensive methods, when as a matter of fact, in my judgment, the exact opposite is the case.

The past few years have seen a tendency for the decentralizing of the manufacture and sale of commercial feeds, resulting in an entirely new approach of control officials to regulatory problems, and if not dealt with properly the bad results that are already apparent will become worse and tend to demoralize to even a further degree than is now the case of commercial feed manufacture and distribution.

**BATCH MIXING.**—Let me discuss briefly so-called "batch mixing" or "mixing on order," and its relation to you as manufacturers and to us as control officials.

What is the occasion for, and why are we confronted in many instances with this hit and miss practice? Prices possibly play an important part. The attempt to use up surplus products also plays a part. The belief of many individuals that mixing feeds is such a simple problem, and that an easy dollar is obtainable is also an important factor.

Regardless of all of the reasons, "batch mixing," "mixing on order," or by whatever name it is called, is responsible for unfair, ruinous competition, the lowering of quality of commercial feeds, and actual economic losses to purchasers and users of this type of unbalanced, careless, inadequate, misrepresented product.

Adequate steps should be taken by every state official for a more concerted regulation of this phase of commercial feed manufacture and distribution. Its unregulated tolerance is forcing manufacturers to meet this form of competition, with the inevitable lowering of quality and standards. Therefore, it is no wonder that users are losing confidence in commercial feeds.

Control officials, naturally, are limited to the authority given them by legislative bodies, and it is not an easy task to get additional authority to meet a situation such as this. Possibly new amendments to our feeding stuffs laws will be necessary to cope with this condition. In any event it will require the assistance of feed manufacturers to straighten out a bad situation.

Any one engaging in the manufacture and distribution of commercial feeds should be willing to conform to reasonable regulation, else he should not be permitted to engage in such business.

## Readjust Pork Program

By PROF. W. B. KRUECK.

At the Ohio Experiment Station Field Day held at Wooster recently, Mr. W. L. Robinson, in charge of hog experimental work, made the statement that it was not profitable to produce hogs even under the extreme low prices which existed in the past few years, without supplementing farm grains with some good protein supplement. This statement may have been hard to swallow for farmers who could not obtain more than 10c a bushel for corn and who were faced with a three to three and a half cent hog market.

However, the picture is entirely different at the present time. Corn is three to four times as high as it was three months ago in many territories, selling from 35c to 50c a bushel in a greater portion of the Corn Belt. Hogs, on the other hand, have also advanced and the hog market seems to be taking a more natural trend.

If labor is provided for many of the idle men as proposed in the Administration program, the demand for pork should increase because pork has always been the working man's meat. This should create an additional demand for pork during the fall and winter months, and consequently provide a good fall hog market.

It is ordinarily assumed that it requires around 11½ bus. of corn to produce 100 lbs. of pork. Figuring corn at 40c a bushel, it would cost the farmer \$4.60 a hundred to produce his pork on this basis. Producing pork under this system would leave no margin of profit on the basis of present prices, for the producer.

Where a good protein supplement is used it has been demonstrated that about 40 lbs. of the supplement will save around 5 bushels of corn when fed in dry lots. When a combination of corn and a protein supplement is used on pasture, approximately 50% of the supplement is saved but practically the same amount of corn is necessary. Assuming that the greater amount of protein, or 40 lbs. of supplement would be necessary to replace 5 bushels of corn, the 5 bushels of corn (on a basis of 40c corn market) would be worth \$2.00, while a good protein supplement in many cases can be fitted into the ration for half that cost.

The narrow margins of profit, and in many cases losses, in hog feeding during the past

year have encouraged the farmer to ignore his hog feeding methods. It is just as important, however, that an adjustment in the feeding program be made in favor of a better ration, as it was that expenses be eliminated during the period of poor margins. This is a good time to get the hog feeding program out of low gear and shift it into high by providing a good protein supplement along with home grown corn.

## Changes in Tennessee Feed Law

Effective July 1 a tax of 20c per ton is imposed on feeds in Tennessee.

Standard weights now are 5, 8½, 10, 25, 50, 100 and 140 lbs.

Exempt feeds are cottonseed hulls, whole hays, straws and corn stover when same are not mixed with other materials; unmixed whole seeds or grains of cereals when unmixed with other materials; any other material containing 60% or more of moisture.

Without payment of tax feeding material may be shipped from a manufacturer outside the state to a manufacturer within the state with tags containing guaranteed analysis and statement that material is "For Mixing Purposes Only."

## Feed Future Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week in dollars per ton of standard bran and gray shorts for September delivery:

	St. Louis		Kansas City	
	Bran	Shorts	Bran	Shorts
May 27.....	11.60	14.65	9.90	12.75
June 3.....	11.35	14.45	9.50	12.75
June 10.....	12.00	15.45	10.55	14.25
June 17.....	11.90	15.40	10.35	13.75
June 24.....	13.40	17.00	12.25	16.55
July 1.....	16.75	20.50	15.60	19.40
July 8.....	17.50	20.50	16.20	20.30

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## Credits and Collections

By S. O. BLAIR, Minneapolis, Minn., Before Central Retail Feed Ass'n at Milwaukee, Wis.

Financiers and statisticians all agree that credit is the greatest single factor in the progress of the world. Not only is our foreign commerce based entirely on credit but the complete fabric of our retail trade is woven into the very warp of credit. Without credit our commercial life of the present day would not exist and the wheels of industry would cease to revolve.

Credit limits should not be extended over a long period. If your customers have not been in the habit of paying promptly, it is your duty to get them to form such a habit.

It does not pay to do business with anyone who is not entirely on the square. Eventually when their obligation to us is due they will endeavor to escape payment and we have only worthless promises from them.

It is a safe rule which says we can put our trust in customers who lead sane and orderly lives, who hold the respect of their neighbors, and who have steady employment at useful work or a steady source of income. Integrity, honesty, and honor are grand words which are descriptive of three of the best human qualities. If they are also descriptive of the individual who enters into a business transaction with you it cannot fail to be profitable to you.

You cannot go to a banker and get any sizeable loan without giving him full information as to your business. Why then should a farmer or anyone else expect you to grant him credit without giving you full information as to his business?

**Information necessary for proper granting of credit**—What type of farmer is the man? Is he engaged in dairying, raising of poultry, grain farming, or some other type? What is his age and his nationality? There seems to be some inherent differences in the customs and habits of certain nationalities. How many children has he? You may think this is a foolish question but the size of the family often is a good index to the amount of money he has to spend for running expenses. Is his general reputation good? Does he own his farm or is he a renter? If he rents the farm, in whose name is the real estate? How large is the farm and what are the principal crops?

If he owns his farm what is the valuation of the land and buildings? What is the valuation of his farm equipment? What other assets has he and what is the nature of those assets and their worth? These things added together will show you the potential value of his assets against which you of course must weigh the obligations.

The obligations may include a first mortgage. To whom is it given and when is it due? If it is due soon perhaps he is going to be pressed for payment or at least some reduction of the mortgage in which event it might be impossible for him to meet minor obligations. Has he a second mortgage? To whom is it given and when is it due? If there are any chattel mortgages, liens on implements, live stock, crops, etc., how much are they? All of these comprise the total liabilities and deducted from the total of the assets show you an approximate net worth of the man.

Has he a checking account and if so, in what bank? If it is a bank with which you are dealing perhaps you can get some information as to his performance with the bank. If he is a dairy farmer what creamery does he deal with. What are the creamery pay days and what is the amount of the check he gets from the creamery? If he is another type of farmer, of course the same information may be obtained as to when and in what amount he gets his income. Against all of this which will prove to you the man's ability to pay you must consider what his monthly purchases will be. For how long does he want credit? If it is for too long a time you can readily judge as to whether or not you are being asked to finance an operation which might better be financed by those who are in the business of loaning money.

If the man is accustomed to trading with others in your town he naturally has some payment record with them. If there is a local credit ass'n which is functioning as such an ass'n should function they will have a system by which they will receive regular reports from all members and the record of this man's payment of his bills is readily available to you.

## Hay Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during June compared with June, 1932, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
Baltimore .....	44	.....	.....	.....
Boston .....	1,045	1,133	.....	.....
Chicago .....	2,136	2,230	84	884
Fort Worth .....	132	11	.....	.....
Kansas City .....	2,688	1,788	408	372
Minneapolis .....	103	775	.....	59
Peoria .....	320	20	20	10
St. Louis .....	864	756	108	108
Seattle .....	55	77	.....	.....

Most persons are inherently honest but some of them are so only because of the fear of what would happen to them if they were otherwise. This latter class is always watching for carelessness on the part of their creditors and are eager to take advantage of it. In times like these many people who under normal conditions would pay as they go are almost forced to devise ways and means of securing credit when they have no ability to pay.

If you are persistent in your attempts to collect you will win much more easily than if you make a demand today and then wait a long time before making another demand, when the bill is forgotten by the debtor. There is a definite psychology involved in the collecting of money and step by step you must proceed to impress upon the minds of your debtor these facts:

You expect your money when it is due.  
You have a right to it because it is yours.  
It will be to his advantage and so he owes it to himself as well as to you to pay promptly.

You want the money and are determined to collect.

And finally you will not hesitate to use forceful methods if necessary.

And in all this you can be courteous but you must be courageous as well.

There ought to be some means of the exchange of credit information between members and then when we finally find it impossible to make collection accounts which are due, a letter from the ass'n to the delinquent debtor might be a means of giving us considerable help. A series of such letters could be sent by the ass'n at a small cost and any of us who are members would be very glad to pay the ass'n a fee for their assistance in making the collections as well as to pay the cost of the necessary letters.

There are so many ways of collecting accounts—there are so many plans to offer—that no one who owes you can refuse to be definite about payments if you get down to brass tacks with them and offer all the plans. Here are a few examples:

First try to get all the account in cash or a check.

Try to get part of the account in cash or a check.

Try to get an order which will give you payment through a creamery, cheese station, produce house, etc.

Work out a monthly installment plan with interest at 6%.

Work out a monthly cash purchase plan with 10% of the outstanding debt to be paid each month.

Payment in chickens, cows, horses, grain, automobiles, tractors, or anything you can sell for cash.

A crop note against standing crops if not mortgaged and if legal in your state.

A first mortgage on any property—the said mortgage to be accompanied by a note which the bank would discount for cash.

If none of these plans are acceptable ask your debtor to suggest some other way he can pay.

And as a last resort take a signed promissory note only because of the psychological effect of getting him to sign and thus endorse his bill.

## Pig Crop Report

Washington, D. C., June 27.—An increase of 3% in the spring pig crop of 1933 over that of 1932 and a prospective increase of 8% in the number of sows to farrow in the fall season of 1933 over the number farrowed in the fall season of 1932 are shown by the June 1 pig crop report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The number of pigs saved in the spring season of 1933 (Dec. 1, 1932 to June 1, 1933) is estimated at 51,030,000 head for the United States. This is about 1,400,000 head or about 3% larger than the number saved in the spring of 1932 and practically the same number as the average of the 5 years 1928 to 1932. In the North Central States (Corn Belt) the number saved this year is estimated at 40,940,000 head. This is an increase of about 4% over the spring of 1932.

## Feedstuffs Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during June compared with June, 1932, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
*Baltimore .....	3,823	2,565	.....	.....
Boston .....	290	169	.....	.....
Chicago .....	12,893	12,416	26,971	27,340
†Kansas City .....	2,680	1,720	19,780	17,760
†Los Angeles .....	1,770	3,150	.....	.....
†Milwaukee .....	1,040	330	5,675	6,570
*Minneapolis .....	958	1,804	34,145	29,885
*Peoria .....	8,860	8,956	8,855	.....
*Milfeed. †Bran and shorts.				

## Iodine Lack Causes Loss Among Lambs

Failure to feed iodine to pregnant ewes last fall and winter has resulted in very heavy losses for many sheep men thruout northern Minnesota, says W. E. Morris, extension livestock specialist, University Farm, St. Paul. Mr. Morris has visited many farms where losses of spring lambs have amounted in some cases to 50 per cent. An example was also cited in two Beltrami County farms in May where over 60 per cent of the spring lamb crop had been lost by failure to feed iodine.

Altho lack of iodine in the ewes' ration causes goiter in lambs, it is not always that the disease will cause an enlarged neck. However, it does cause the lambs to be very weak when born, and many of them are born dead and occasionally without fleeces. Treatment of goitered lambs born alive usually is not very successful. The trouble can be prevented, however, at a negligible cash cost by including the right amount of potassium iodide in the ration, during pregnancy of the ewes, or thru the use of salt containing iodine.

Tests begun with rabbits in 1931 experiments revealed that these animals react to feeding practices and feeds in much the same manner as dairy cattle, and that experiments can be speeded up 10 times over dairy cattle by their use. Dairy feeds are used in the tests.

## Rhodes Calculator

reduces pounds to bushels of 32, 56 and 60 pounds and shows value of farmers' grain on the same page.

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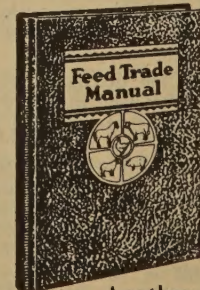
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## The Hazard of Cod Liver Oil

By C. W. GUSTAFSON, Chief Engineer Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau.

During the past two or three years, manufacturers of poultry feeds have come to the use of cod liver oil quite generally in the preparation of chick feeds. Cod liver oil, like linseed oil, when mixed with or when in intimate contact with a porous combustible material such as charcoal, cotton waste, or burlap sacks, gives an ideal combination for spontaneous ignition.

As a matter of fact, within the past six months, three incipient fires have been reported, all of which involved cod liver oil mixed with charcoal. One of these reports that a feed miller emptied a small amount of oil remaining in a steel drum into a wooden bin containing granulated charcoal. The drum was permitted to drain into the bin all night. When the plant was opened the next morning, it was found filled with a dense smoke, and investigation showed that it came from the charcoal bin, the walls of which were almost burned through.

In another instance, the miller had mixed charcoal and cod liver oil in a steel bushel measure, and to secure thorough impregnation, he permitted it to stand over night. The next morning, the mixture was found to be afire.

A similar case was reported in another state, where a wooden box was used in which to do the mixing. After mixing, other duties took the workmen away, and the plant was closed for the week-end. Monday morning, on opening, the plant was found full of smoke. On investigating, it was found that the charcoal mixture was afire, and as soon as it was thrown outside it burst into flames.

From these instances, it is clear that precautions be taken in the handling of cod liver oil. The oil, in the 50-gallon steel drums, should be mounted horizontally which permits the oil to be drawn out through a faucet or spigot without spillage. A metal drip pan about two inches deep should be placed under the faucet to catch any dripping. Sawdust, sacks or other material should not be used to absorb drippings or spillage, and any wiping rags which may be used should be disposed of immediately outside of the buildings or at least

in standard metal waste cans. Mixtures of cod liver oil and charcoal should not be permitted to stand for any length of time, but should be mixed into the complete feed as soon as possible.

Charcoal, because of its porous nature, absorbs oxygen readily and, therefore, is in itself susceptible to spontaneous ignition. It is recommended, therefore, that as soon as a sack of charcoal is opened, the charcoal be emptied into a steel drum or other metal container to avoid communication of fire to the premises in event of its igniting spontaneously.

## Code for Feed Manufacturers

The American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n has divided the country into zones for representation in drawing up a code of ethics for presentation to the federal government for approval.

Representatives from the various zones are: C. A. Coddington, of Cayuga, N. Y., and pres. of the ass'n, chairman; A. C. Palmer, Waverly, N. Y.; C. B. Fretwell, Spartanburg, S. C.; J. J. Ferguson, Chicago; C. N. Barrett, Minneapolis, Minn. Representatives of the Southwest and the Pacific Coast will be named later.

## Adulteration and Misbranding

The Kansas Mill & Elevator Co., Arkansas City, Kan., paid a fine of \$75 after pleading guilty to the charge of shipping brown wheat shorts labeled gray wheat shorts.

The East St. Louis Cotton Oil Co., doing business as the Forrest City Cotton Oil Mill at Forrest City, Ark., was fined \$25 on the charge of shipping cottonseed screenings containing less than the 43% of protein called for by the tags on the sacks.

The Blair Milling Co., Atchison, Kan., was fined \$50 after pleading guilty to the charge of shipping two consignments of wheat shorts and screenings into Missouri that contained less than the guaranteed 16% protein and more than the admitted 5.5% fiber.

Corn Refiners ground 5,400,000 bus. in June, against 4,552,000 in June, 1932.

## Link-Belt's Unique Exhibit at "A Century of Progress"

Among the many interesting industrial exhibits to be seen at A Century of Progress Exposition, opening at Chicago on May 27 is that of Link-Belt Co.

Link-Belt's exhibit is located in the Mineral Industries and Industrial Engineering Section of the General Exhibits Group, and is enclosed by large ornamental models of conveyor chain links, with a striking main entrance. The chain link models resemble chromium-plated metal, and with the special lighting system planned, constitute a distinctive exterior. The link models reach to the ceiling, and the link forming the main entrance will have an entrance width of 22 feet. The color scheme of the exhibit is a distinctive shade of light blue, with silver and gold finishing and trimming.

The company is portraying by dioramas and translite illustrations many of the modern methods employed in handling grain mechanically from "where it is to where you want it," throughout the industries of the world. The dioramas are mounted on display cases built to accommodate full-size products, giving the visitor the opportunity to see the conveyors, in miniature, in diorama form, and at the same time obtain a good idea of the construction and size of many of the machinery parts. Two sections of display case, with a double and two single dioramas, are shown in Fig. 1.

There are 25 dioramas, each depicting a different type or class of equipment. Each diorama is a combination of an oil-painting background, and a miniature model in the foreground, reproduced true to the major mechanical details of the actual machines portrayed. The arrangement of dioramas is such that the model and painting blend into each other, forming an integral unit which is neither picture nor model, but both.

In Fig. 2, Alfred A. Besel, the artist conceiving and supervising the work, and Albin Frohne, model maker, are seen preparing a diorama. In making the models for these dioramas, it was often necessary to use a magnifying glass in working on the more minute parts, and placing them in position.

The translites, which may be described briefly as large illuminated colored glass photographs, also are 25 in number. They depict installations of conveyors throughout the industries, each installation employing the particular type of Link-Belt chain of which a chromium or cadmium-plated sample link is displayed in the front of the case containing the translite.

In the middle of the products exhibit there is a five-sided obelisk extending to the ceiling. On this is mounted an attractive display of the company's line of positive drives for transmitting power without slip. Among the other interesting features of the Link-Belt exhibit are a "mystery" drive, and an operating model of the Link-Belt Rotary Car Dumper.

Altho cutting down much of the expenses in collecting market information the Department of Agriculture will continue to use a leased wire extending from Boston to San Francisco. The political racketeers prevented the promised reduction in useless duplication of market reporting agencies so the waste continues.

Farmers are getting higher prices for their products according to price indices of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, issued June 28 as of June 15. There was a further advance of 2 points in the index of prices paid to farmers for agricultural products in local markets from May 15 to June 15, and the bureau's index registered 64 as of June 15 against a pre-war base of 100. The June index represents a rise of 14 points since March 15. On June 15 a year ago, the ratio of prices received by farmers to prices paid was only 48 per cent of pre-war. By March 15 this year the ratio had risen to 50 per cent, and on June 15 it was 62 per cent.

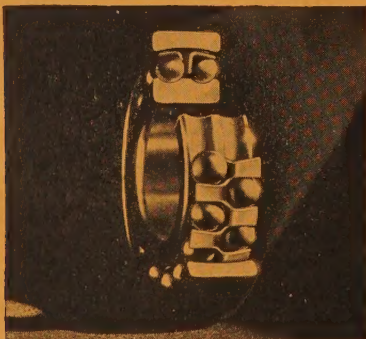
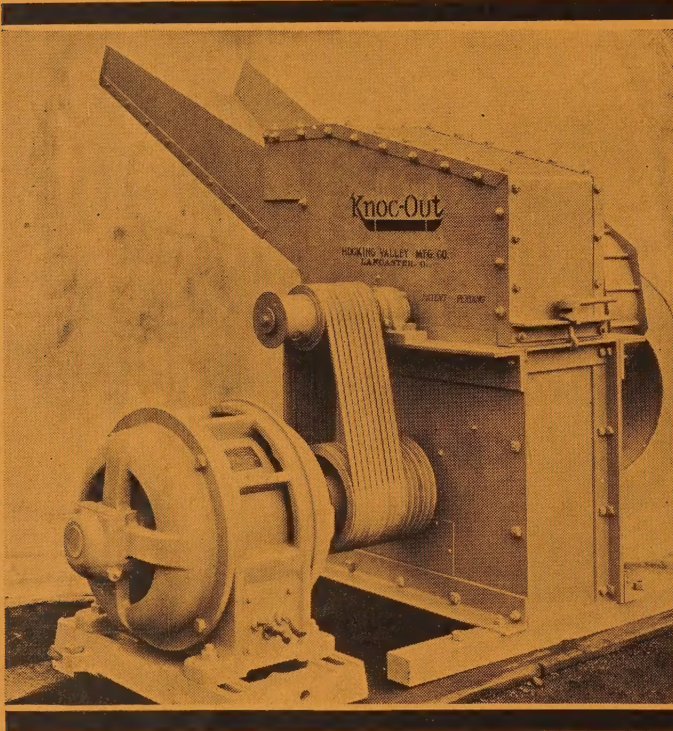


Some of the Link-Belt Co.'s Exhibits at "A Century of Progress," Chicago.



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